

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2918.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM. — The READING-ROOM will be CLOSED from MONDAY, October 1st, to THURSDAY, October 4th, both days inclusive.
EDWARD A. BOND, Principal Librarian.

British Museum, 29th September, 1883.

NORMAL SCHOOL of SCIENCE and ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Dean—Professor HUXLEY, P.R.S.

SESSION 1883-4.

BIOLOGY. — Professor Huxley will begin a Course of Lectures on Oct. 1.
CHEMISTRY. — Professor Frankland will begin a Course of Lectures on October 1.
PHYSICS. — Professor Guthrie will begin a Course of Lectures on Oct. 3.
METALLURGY. — Professor Chander Mitra will begin a Course of Lectures on October 1.

AGRICULTURE. — Mr. Wrightson will begin a Course of Lectures on October 1.
Further particulars may be obtained from the REGISTRAR.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, South Kensington. NATIONAL ART-TRAINING SCHOOL.

FOURTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of ORNAMENTAL ART, with General Reference to Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and the Principles of Mathematics, will be delivered by Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.S.L. F.R.Hist.S., in the Lecture Theatre of the School of Art, South Kensington during the two Sessions 1883 and 1884, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1883.

The Public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each Sessional Course of Twenty Lectures, or 1s. for the Complete Annual Course of Forty Lectures, or 1s. each Lecture.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the SOCIETY'S JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP will be held, with trials simultaneously in the Society's Rooms and at the Schools from which pupils are entered by the Head Master, on NOVEMBER 13th and 14th.

Entries close OCTOBER 15th.

Copies of the Regulations may be had on application to H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.

12, Hanover-square, London, W.

CARLYLE SOCIETY. — FIRST usual MONTHLY MEETING after Vacation, FRIDAY, October 5th, 8 p.m. Particulars to be obtained from the Secretary, C. OSCAR GRADY, 9, Duke-street, London Bridge, London, S.E.

THE DINNER to Mr. JOHN RINTOUL THE HUNTER. — The Honorary Secretaries beg to return their thanks to the large number of Gentlemen from all parts of the country who supported this movement by their presence at the Dinner on Saturday last, as well as to the still larger number who expressed their sympathy with the object of the gathering, but who were unable to attend.

A Balance Sheet is in course of preparation, and will be circulated among the Subscribers in the course of a few days.

LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL. OCTOBER 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1883.

President—THE DUKE of ALBANY.

Conductor—SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

BAND and CHORUS of 425 PERFORMERS.

Leader of the Band—Mr. J. T. CARRODUS.

Principal Vocalists—Madame ALWINA VALLERIA, Miss ANNIE MARLIOTT, and Miss ANNA WILLIAMS; Mademoiselle PATRY, Miss DAMIAN, and Miss HILDA WILSON; Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, and Mr. JOSEPH MAAS; Mr. FREDERIC KING, Mr. HENRY BLOWER, and Mr. SANTLEY.

Organists—Dr. WM. SPARK and Mr. WALTER PARRATT, Mus.Bac. Church Master—Mr. J. BROUGHTON.

Tickets can be had for the following Days and Positions:—

FIRST SEATS.

	f.	s.	d.
WEDNESDAY MORNING—Ground Floor (each).	1	1	0
WEDNESDAY EVENING—Gallery and Ground Floor	0	15	0
THURSDAY MORNING—Gallery and Ground Floor	1	0	0
THURSDAY EVENING—Ground Floor	0	15	0
FRIDAY MORNING—Ground Floor	0	15	0
FRIDAY EVENING—Ground Floor and Gallery	0	15	0
SATURDAY MORNING—Ground Floor	1	0	0

SECOND SEATS (Ground Floor).

	f.	s.	d.
WEDNESDAY EVENING	0	10	0
THURSDAY MORNING	0	10	0
FRIDAY MORNING	0	10	0
FRIDAY EVENING	0	7	0

VESTIBULE TICKETS, 5s. each.

No application for Tickets, either personally or by letter, will be noticed unless accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of Tickets required, and stating also the number of Tickets wanted. Details concerning may be had on application at the Office, and at the Music Shop.

The Morning Concerts will begin at half-past 11, and the Evening Concerts at half-past 7 o'clock.

Festival Office open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to

FRED. H. SPARK, Hon. Sec.

Festival Office (near the Town Hall), Leeds.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS, held by Messrs. Gladwell Brothers, at the CITY of LONDON FINE-ART GALLERY, 20 and 21, Gracechurch street, will be held in NOVEMBER. Receiving Days, October 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. Forms from the Office.

THE RESTORATION of PAINTINGS, or any WORK necessary to their PRESERVATION, effected with every regard to the safest and most cautious treatment, by M. EALINE THOMPSON, Studio, 41, George-street, Portman-square, W.

MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS for INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY. 164, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grosvenor-street). ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the Weather. Appointments entered daily. Special appointments after 6 p.m.

SCULPTURE.—MODELLING LESSONS in TERRA-COTTA, WAX, &c. given by a LADY (Exhibitor Royal Academy) to LADY STUDENTS. —For particulars address SIR GEORGE, 137, Gower-street, W.C.

A N ARTIST having completed a SERIES of SKETCHES (200) illustrative of Virgil's *ÆNEID*, wishes to find a purchaser. —For particulars apply, by letter, to V. A., 238, Brixton-road, S.W.

MR. CARRODUS. Violinist, begs to announce his intention of visiting the Chief Towns of Great Britain with his STRING QUARTETTE PARTY during the Winter Season. Terms Drawing-Room, Miscellaneous Concerts, or Oratorios, address Mr. CARRODUS, 47, St. Paul's-road, Camden-square, N.W.

A FIRST-CLASS LADY MUSICIAN (Leipzig Conservatoire) DESIRES a DAILY, MORNING, or OCCASIONAL ENGAGEMENT. Also teaches Advanced French and German. —Address A. H. RUSSELL HOUSE, Tavistock-square, W.C.

A MUSICAL CRITIC desires ADDITIONAL WORK. Interesting Writer. Specimens of Criticisms extending over two years on application, by letter, to H. D., care of May's, 129, Piccadilly.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of the CITY of BRISTOL are prepared to receive Applications from Persons desirous of being appointed LIBRARIAN of the Libraries established under the Public Libraries Act, 1850.

The LIBRARIAN will be required to take the General Management of the Central and Reference Libraries, and the General Management and Supervision of the Branch Libraries. The Salary will be £300 per annum. Applications, stating Age, present Employment, and Qualifications of Candidates, with Copies only of Testimonials, to be addressed to the COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, at the OFFICE of THE LIBRARIES, on TUESDAY EVENING next. —D. TRAVERS BURGES, Town Clerk. The Council House, Bristol, 21st September, 1883.

A LEGAL GENTLEMAN will be glad to ANSWER LEGAL QUERIES for a NEWSPAPER or PERIODICAL, or undertake any other Legal Literary Work for a small Remuneration. —Address J. J. TURNER, care of Willing's Newspaper Advertising Offices, 533, Strand, W.C.

EDITOR.—A JOURNALIST of twenty years' experience, who possesses first-class testimonials as to literary ability and journalistic efficiency, desires a position as EDITOR of a LIBERAL WEEKLY. Would also Sub-Edit. Moderate salary.—Address ALFRED, 4, Waverley-terrace, Bath-road, Worcester.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. — The London Correspondent of an important Provincial Morning Paper is desired to CONTRIBUTE LEADERS, NOTES, or a LONDON LETTER to another Daily or Weekly Journal. Terms moderate. Highest testimonials.—F. C. S., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. — A GENTLEMAN OF great literary attainments, located in India, would be glad to act as SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT to a London or Provincial Newspaper. Has very extensive knowledge of Indian matters, having been connected with the local press for upwards of thirty years.—Address INDIA, care of BATES, Hendy & Co., 37, Walbrook, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN of some slight Literary Attainments would like to be EMPLOYED during the Winter in making a Fair Copy from MSS. He writes quickly and legibly.—Direct ALFRED, May's Advertising Offices, 129, Piccadilly.

SEVERAL Brighton Medical Gentlemen are desirous of recommending a personal friend (member of a foreign university and a good linguist) as COMPANION and ATTENDANT to an INVALID, to whom a Continental Tour or permanent residence abroad may be advised by his physician. —For references and other particulars address COMPANION, care of Mrs. Barton, 77, King's-road, Brighton.

PARCELS POST PERIODICAL PRESS EXCHANGE. — Prospectus, containing full particulars, forwarded to any address on application to the MANAGER, 180, Fleet-street, London.

NEWSPAPER (COMMERCIAL) for DISPOSAL, under special circumstances. Established five years. Good Circulation. First-Class Advertisement Connexion. Annual profit proved at over £1000 a year. About 6000 required. A rare bargain.—Mr. BROWN, 1a, Paternoster-row.

M. R. A. M. BURGHES, AUTHOR'S AGENT and ACCOUNTANT. —Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Publishers' Estimates examined on behalf of Authors. Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted. Twenty years' experience. Highest references. Consultation free.—1, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN (aged 20), highly recommended, seeks a POST as TUTOR. Subjects: Good Mathematics; fair Classics; French and German if desired. Private family preferred.—Address X. 5, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (for LADIES), 43 and 45, Harley-street, W.—A Class in the RUDIMENTS of HEBREW will be commenced, by Professor LEATHES, D.D., on FRIDAY, October 5th, at 4 p.m.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—A COURSE of THIRTY LECTURES (Ten in each Term) will be given at Queen's College, 43 and 45, Harley-street (to Ladies), by the Rev. J. DE SOYRES, beginning FRIDAY, October 5th, at 3 p.m. Fee for the Term, 12 ls. Syllabuses of each Lecture may be obtained of the Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON. —The Library and Picture Gallery of the Memorial Buildings are now completed. The Council will be glad to receive donations of Books suitable for a Dramatic Library, and particularly of first editions of Old and Modern Plays. Also of Pictures of Shakespearean subjects and Portraits of Actors.—Address C. LOWDEN, Esq.

GERALD MASSEY'S LAST LECTURE, SUNDAY, September 29th, at 3 o'clock, St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Subject: 'WHY DOES NOT GOD KILL the DEVIL?' Man Friday's Question.—Hall, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. — Mr. A. F. LITVINOFF, R.A., will commence a NEW COURSE on MONDAY EVENING, October 1, at the Birkbeck Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; or on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, at the City of London College, Clerkenwell. Subjects: Russian, French, and German. Also Arrangements for Translations, Lectures on Slavonic Literature, &c.

RUSSIAN thoroughly TAUGHT, and Proficiency in Reading, Writing, and Speaking the Language guaranteed within a comparatively short time. Pupils Prepared for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Civil Service Exams. Lessons by Correspondence. Terms moderate.—IVAN, 5, Belmont-road, Clapham, S.W.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—CURATORSHIP of the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. —The Office is now VACANT.—For particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, from 5 to 12 years of age (Boarders and Day-Pupils) REOPENED on WEDNESDAY, September 24th, at 63, Kensington Gardens-square, Baywater, W.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS of GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square. The AUTUMN TERM commences SATURDAY, October 6th. Junior Class, 10; Upper School, 11 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE HALL, OXFORD.—EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP and EXHIBITIONS on TUESDAY, October 9th.

THE MISSES TREVOR'S on MONDAY, October 15th. Ladies wishing to begin residence or to compete for the Scholarships should apply to the Principal, Miss M. SHAW LEFEVRE.

MIDDLESBROUGH HIGH SCHOOL. — The Trustees invite applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the GIRLS' SCHOOL, which will be vacant at Christmas. Salary, £250, together with £20 for each Scholar above 100 in attendance. Present applicants will be preferred. Applications to be sent to the Hon. Sir, Mr. H. L. KIRBY, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, before October 17.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—GEOLOGY. — Prof. BONNEY, F.R.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on GEOLOGY on TUESDAY, October 9th, at 12 o'clock. The Lectures (about Sixty in number) will be given on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and THURSDAYS. Fee, 4s. 4d.

Special instruction will also be given in Microscopical Petrology and for the B.Sc. Examination.

COLLEGE of RECEP'TORS, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

LECTURES FOR TEACHERS. THIRD COURSE.

The Third Course of Lectures, on 'THE HISTORY of EDUCATION,' by H. C. DOVEN, Esq., M.A., will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at 7 p.m.

In a Course of Ten Lectures on the History of Education the Lecturer proposes to trace the growth of educational ideas and practices, and thus to connect them with the corresponding development of our present educational system, established. The attention of the students will be directed chiefly to the great educational theorists and inventors of methods who have lived since the revival of learning, and have had the greatest influence on practice.

* A Direct Scholarship of the value of 200 will be awarded at the Diploma Examination at Christmas next to the Candidate who, having attended Two Courses of the Training Class Lectures during the preceding two months, and having passed the full examination for a College Diploma, stands first in the examination in the Theory and Practice of Education.

The Lectures are on Thursday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

The Fee for each Course is One Guinea; Members of the College Free.

C. H. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES, EDINBURGH, to PREPARE CANDIDATES for the St. Andrews LL.A. Examinations, or to direct Home Study, REOPEN ON SUNDAY, October 1st.

SUPPLEMENTARY. English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, French, German, Comparative Philology, History, Political Economy, Education, Physiology, and Botany.

Less Advanced Classes to Prepare for the Edinburgh University Local Examinations, and to give assistance in Home Education, REOPEN IN NOVEMBER 1st.

Prospectuses from Miss R. WALKER, Secretary, 37, Gillespie-crescent, Edinburgh.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION of the University will be held at the Owens College on MONDAY, October 1st, and the following days. This Examination is open to all persons who have matriculated (i.e., entered) their name in the Registers of the Owens College and of the University.

For detailed information regarding Courses of Study, Degrees, &c., application should be made to the Registrar.

A. T. BENTLEY, M.A., Registrar.

BINGFIELD, BIRKDALE, SOUTHPORT.

Mrs. LEWIN receives BOYS for BOARD and INSTRUCTION between the Ages of Six and Thirteen Years. The NEXT TERM will begin SEPTEMBER 1st.

Prospectuses on application.

References kindly permitted to Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., LL.D., 4, Marlborough-place, St. John's Wood, London; Dr. Carpenter, C.H., F.R.S., University of London, Burlington-gardens; F. Nettlefold, Esq., Streatham-grove, Norwood, S.E.; and others.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SC
ART, &c.

LADIES' DIVISION.

DRAWING from ANTIQUE and from the LIFE.—E. Wensley Russell.
WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, LANDSCAPE.—R. A. Goodall, R.W.S.
WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, FIGURE.—F. Smalfield, A.R.W.S.
PAINTING in OILS, &c., &c.—Wensley Russell and George Harris.
PAINTING in OILS, LANDSCAPE.—R. A. Goodall, R.W.S.
MODELLING and SCULPTURE.—M. C. Vinolet.
ART POTTERY PAINTING.—Mrs. A. George.
ARTISTIC WOOD CARVING.—G. A. Rogers.

Visitors.—E. J. POYNTON, R.A.; EDWIN LONG, R.A., and J. B. BURGESS, R.A.
Prospectus in the Library, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

P. K. SHENTON, Sup't Educational Department.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES),
8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street, W.

The SESSION will begin on OCTOBER 11, 1883.

An Inaugural Lecture will be given on OCTOBER 10, at 4 p.m., by the Rev. MARK PATTISON, Master of Lincoln College, Oxford. Ladies and Gentlemen admitted on presentation of their visiting cards.

B. SHADWELL, Hon. Sec.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES),
8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street, W.

The PROFESSORSHIP of ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY is NOW VACANT. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the SECRETARY not later than October 15th.

B. SHADWELL, Hon. Sec.

BIRKBECK LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC
INSTITUTION, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.—The EVENING CLASSES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN will commence October 1st. The curriculum includes Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural History, Chemistry, Physics, History, Literature, Art, Music, &c. Lectures on Wednesday Evenings. Library of 9,000 volumes. Quarterly Subscription, £1; Ladies, 4s. Prospectus gratis.QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES),
43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.

The MICHAELMAS TERM begins OCTOBER 1. For the SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 24.

HIGHER COURSE, for Students above Eighteen.—WEEKLY LECTIONARIES.—Rev. J. Gurney, Rev. F. L. Davies; Greek Testament, Rev. B. H. Alford; Hebrew, Rev. Dr. Leathes; English Literature Prof. Morley; Wordsworth, Rev. A. Angier; The French Revolution, Rev. J. de Sorey; French Literature (in French), M. Kastner; German Lyrics (in German), Dr. Weil; Dante (Introductory), Rev. J. D. Spelman; The Poets of England, Rev. J. D. Spelman; V. and VI. J. W. Browne; Alexander the Great, A. Hankins; Mathematics, Prof. G. Hudson; Physical History of Scenery, Prof. H. G. Seeley; Geological Structure of Britain, Prof. H. G. Seeley; Structure and Evolution of the Human Body, Prof. G. H. Seeley; Inorganic Chemistry, J. W. Thompson; Botany, Historical and Physiological, Rev. G. Henshaw; Harmony, Dr. Hulih and Mr. Gladby.

Fee for the Course of Ten Lectures, £1. 1s. Compounding Fee, 4s. 4d.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE, for Students above Fourteen—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 27 and 28. Compounding Fee, £1. 1s. or 10s. 10s.

SCHOOL, for Children above Five. Fee, from 4s. 4d.

There are Boarding Houses connected with the College.

For Prospectuses and Syllabuses apply, personally or by letter, to the SECRETARY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will begin on October 1. The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE will begin on October 2nd.

Instruction is given in all Subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (value about 2,000), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

The EXAMINATIONS for the Entrance Exhibitions will be held on the 26th and 27th of September.

The SCHOOL for BOYS will REOPEN on SEPTEMBER 25th.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

TALFOULD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following PROSPECTUSES are now ready:

1. THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, including both Morning, Evening, and Preparatory Classes.

2. THE GENERAL LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, including Classes in preparation for the Universities and all the Public Examinations.

3. THE ENGINEERING and APPLIED SCIENCES DEPARTMENTS.

4. THE MEDICAL and PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

5. THE EVENING CLASSES.

6. THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, including Post Office Female Clerks.

7. THE SCHOOL, including Upper Classical, Upper Modern, Middle, and Lower Divisions.

Apply, personally or by postcard, stating which Prospectus is wanted, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.
Principal—WILLIAM RAMSAY, F.R.D.

The SESSION 1883-84 will begin on 8th OCTOBER. The College supplies for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age the means of continuing their studies in Science, Languages, History, and Literature. The Chemical, Physical, Geological, and Biological Laboratories are Open Daily. The Engineering Department includes Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Surveying and Architecture. Special Arrangements have been made for Practical Work with various Engineers, Surveyors, and Architects in and near Bristol. Information with regard to the lodgings of students may be obtained on application. Fees and Scholarships are tenable at the College. Calendar, containing full information, price 6d.; post, 6s.—For Prospectus and further information apply to

ALFRED E. STOCK, Registrar and Secretary.

THE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD
for IRELAND—EXAMINERS, 1884.

The Intermediate Education Board are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from persons who desire to have their Names placed upon the List from which the Examiners for 1884 will be selected. The Subjects of the Examinations will be Latin, French, German, Irish, Celtic, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, (Experimental Physics), Chemistry, Botany, Drawing, Music, Domestic Economy.

Particulars as to remuneration, &c., can be had on application to the Assistant Commissioners.

Applications, endorsed "Examiner," should be sent in on or before the 15th of October next, addressed to the Assistant Commissioners.

By order, ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Assistant
T. J. BELLINGHAM BRADY, Commissioners.

J, Hume-street, Dublin, September 11, 1883.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This College has been founded under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Chancellor of the University, to enable Junior Students, especially those intended for the Legal, Medical, and Teaching Professions, for Engineering, and for Business, to obtain a University Education, under the direction and under special supervision.

The usual age of entry being between sixteen and seventeen, a Degree may be taken at nineteen.

The College charges for Lodging, Board (with an extra term in the Vacation), Tuition, and University Fees are 5s. per annum.—For further information apply to the Warden, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY of DURHAM COLLEGE of
MEDICINE in NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The WINTER SESSION will be OPENED on MONDAY, October 1st, at 2 p.m., in the WOOD MEMORIAL HALL, when the SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES will be presented by JOSEPH COWEN, Esq., M.P. The President will take the chair.

Scholarships of an aggregate value of about £100 are awarded annually together with a SILVER MEDAL and CERTIFICATE of HONOUR, in each of the three Classes at the end of each Session. Numerous Appointments in the College and at the Newcastle Infirmary are tenable by Students.

The Infirmary contains 230 Beds, including separate Wards for Special Diseases.

FEES.

(a) A Composition Ticket for Lectures at the College may be obtained:—

(1.) By payment of Sixty Guineas on Entrance.

(2.) By payment of Thirty-five Guineas at the Commencement of the Session, and Thirty-five Guineas on Wintersession.

(3.) By Three Annual Instalments of Thirty, Twenty-five, and Twenty Guineas respectively at the Commencement of each of the first three Sessions.

(b) FEES for ATTENDANCE ON HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—

For Two Months' Medical and Surgical Practice, Five Guineas.

For Six Months' Medical and Surgical Practice, Eight Guineas.

For One Year's Medical and Surgical Practice, Twelve Guineas.

For Permanent Medical and Surgical Practice, Twenty-five Guineas.

Or, by Three Instalments, each at the Commencement of the Sessional Year; viz.:—First Year, Twelve Guineas; Second Year, Ten Guineas; Third Year, Six Guineas;

Or, by Two Instalments; viz.:—First Year, Fourteen Guineas; Second Year, Ten Guineas.

(c) Single Courses of Lectures or Tutorial Classes, Five Guineas.

Further particulars with regard to Examinations may be obtained from DR. LUKE ARMSTRONG, 20, Clayton-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or on all other matters connected with the College, from MR. HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, 6, Wentworth-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Or, by Two Instalments; viz.:—First Year, Fourteen Guineas; Second Year, Ten Guineas.

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LITERATURE

The Economic Revolution of India and the Public Works Policy. By A. K. Connell, M.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

HOWEVER little excuse there may be for the apathy and ignorance as to all things Indian of which ordinary Englishmen are commonly accused, it must be admitted that there are many excuses for the bewilderment of those who conscientiously endeavour to arrive at the truth as to vexed Indian questions by means of a careful study of the current literature of the subject. There is, perhaps, no other matter of public importance on which such wholly irreconcilable opinions are confidently maintained by persons who assume to speak with the authority of intimate knowledge. On the one hand we have official, and many unofficial, assertions as to the great benefits which our rule has conferred on India—in the substitution of peace for anarchy and of law for lawlessness, in the assuaging of famine, in the establishment and maintenance of property rights, in the advancement of commerce and education, and in the increase of revenue going on side by side with the decrease of taxation and the growth of the population. On the other hand, according to writers like Mr. Connell, not only has our policy in India reduced Indian society to a state of spiritual dissolution, paralyzed the energies, enterprise, and prudence of the people, and destroyed the priceless feeling of mutual dependence, but, materially also, it has hopelessly ruined the country for the benefit of the few. "The standing argument," he says,

"against the East India Company was that it was too much permeated by the commercial spirit, that it thought first of its dividends and secondly of the welfare of the governed; and it was supposed that if India became a Crown dependency, ruled by statesmen directly responsible to Parliament, the proper objects of British Administration would be attained. But such sanguine hopes have not been at all fulfilled. The rods of the East India merchants have been exchanged for the scorpions of Manchester and Birmingham. The power supposed to be entrusted Parliament as a whole has really passed into the hands of an energetic minority of manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, and planters, interested in developing the resources of the country, which means to a great extent appropriating the profits of the internal and external trade."

And again he says, alluding to the borrowing of money by the Indian Government:

"And lastly, if the Government is a foreign Government and it borrows of capitalists of the same nationality as that of its own officials, and if the money of the former tends not only to increase the places of the latter, but to lead to a great rush of settlers, then the robbery, waste, and oppression which will ensue will exceed anything that is possible, even under the worst kind of native government."

These passages afford fair indications of the spirit in which this book is written. They would probably sound appropriate as coming from one of those remarkable members of the extreme Irish party in the House of Commons who have constituted themselves, somewhat thanklessly, the advocates of India. By such persons, no doubt, these opinions will be highly appreciated. But by the majority of Englishmen, who have somehow a feeling of confidence that the highly trained gentlemen sent from this country to rule India do not so completely change their souls with their sky as to become tyrants, knaves, or fools, they will be received with incredulity, and as a warning not to place too much faith in other strange assertions of the writer.

Mr. Connell's book is a bitter and rather reckless invective against the Public Works policy of the Indian Government. Nearly all the ills that have during recent years befallen the country—famine, the indebtedness of the ryots, the impoverishment of the land, the decay of industries (we wonder he did not add the Afghan war, the cholera, and "Ilbert's Bill," as he calls it)—are ascribable to that "patent instrument of plunder and devastation the Public Works Department." "History," he says, "supplies us with no parallel instance of such a far-reaching revolution imposed from without at the point of the bayonet." His book reads, indeed, like a finance minister's speech turned topsy-turvy, for he exercises all his ingenuity to produce the most unfavourable picture of the material condition of the country. The key-note of his lament over the economic changes now taking place in India is that the introduction of foreign capital increases, without any compensating advantage, the burdens of the people in the way of taxation, and so tends to the impoverishment of the country. This assumption is patent in almost every page of the book. At p. 19, for instance, he says:—

"If any one is to be held responsible for that poverty [i.e., of India] it is the British Government; and if it has failed to diminish that poverty, still more if it has actually stimulated its growth, it has done so under a false idea of what constitutes the basis of national wealth and well-being. It has assumed that in a country of *petite culture* and home industries a large expenditure of foreign capital is of more utility than the petty outlays of native savings."

The principles of political economy on which Mr. Connell founds his conclusions will, we think, be new to most people. Take, for instance, the argument at p. 14:—

"It is necessary in the first place to distinguish three kinds of outlay: (1) that of indigenous capital spent productively; (2) that of the same spent non-productively; (3) that of foreign capital spent productively. Now it is certain that the first kind of outlay is better for a country than the second; but it is not at all certain to the same extent that the third is better than the second. For while money spent

under the second head, even if it be raised by taxation, is ultimately returned to the country whence it came in the shape of wages, &c., and the recipients of such wages may spend it productively, money spent under the third head necessarily leads to a heavy annual drain on the resources of the country which borrows it."

The statement shows an ignorance of the elementary question of the difference between the comparative value of productive and non-productive expenditure which, to say the least, is very extraordinary in a work dealing with economical questions. It would probably be useless to point out to Mr. Connell that in the third case as well as in the second the country in which the money is spent derives the benefit in the shape of wages, with the additional advantage that a useful product is the result of the labour bought by such wages, whereas in the second case no product results at all.

It may, perhaps, be superfluous among people of ordinary intelligence to combat the author's conviction that there is something radically pernicious in the importation into a poor and undeveloped country like India of foreign capital, borrowed for the most part at moderate rates of interest, and expended on a cheap and easy means of communication, which is the most pressing need of India, both for the development of trade and as a protection against famine. As, however, Mr. Connell's confused and illogical statements may help to confirm in the minds of people unaccustomed to the intricacies of Blue-books the erroneous impressions that undoubtedly exist as to the stability of Indian finance as regards the expenditure on Indian railways, it is worth while to realize clearly the results of the railway policy pursued for the last thirty years as shown in the latest official accounts.

Up to the end of 1882 ten thousand miles of railway had been constructed in India. On these lines capital to the extent of 140,936,776/- had been sunk, of which more than sixty-seven millions had been expended by private companies, on whose expenditure the Government had contracted to guarantee five per cent.; over thirty-four millions is due to the East Indian Railway, originally the property of a guaranteed company, but afterwards purchased by the State; and the remainder is capital raised by Government. The result of this expenditure is that India has been supplied with a system of railway communication which, to leave out of question its effects in the mitigation of famine, has already proved of the greatest benefit to the country, as a glance at the trade returns will show, and which produces a revenue which, after paying all working expenses, yielded a return for 1882 of 5·55 per cent. on the capital invested. This net return not only covered the interest charges for the year on the expended capital, but left a surplus in the hands of Government of over one million sterling.

But in answer to any plain statement of this kind Mr. Connell takes advantage of that peculiarly confusing element in Indian accounts which is known by the misleading name of "loss by exchange." This, he tells us, is "an essential condition of these charges," and "it ought to be reckoned just as much as any other item, for it

obviously affects very closely the consideration of the Public Works policy." In reality, however, this item is not so much one of loss as of account, arising from the fact that in the imperial accounts the rupee is given the arbitrary value of 2s. As Mr. Cross explained the other day in the House of Commons, the charge is

"more a charge in account than an item of expenditure, and it was caused by their method of reckoning ten rupees as equal to the pound sterling in the settlement of the home accounts. Now the rupee, with the old average price of silver, never was worth more than 1s. 10*3d.*, though reckoned in account as 2s., and at present it was worth only 1s. 7*1d.*"

In tracing the more remote effects of the disastrous policy of railway extension, Mr. Connell's arguments are remarkable less for their force than their ingenuity, and are sometimes even amusing. He laments, for instance, over the enormous amount of bullock power that has been displaced by the railways! Fancy any one arguing against the English railway system on the score of the horse power thereby displaced. Stephenson's rejoinder, "So much the worse for the coo," will suggest itself to most people as appropriate. Again, the author seizes on a statement made by Dr. Hunter that the land of India is becoming less fertile, and this also he ascribes to railways, because the bullocks having disappeared the land is no longer properly manured. But not only does the railway system rob the unfortunate native by means of increased taxation, it ruins him morally as well by engendering in him a spirit of reckless extravagance. "There were," says Mr. Connell,

"about fifty-two million passengers in 1881, of which 97 74 per cent. were of the lowest class [railway], taking tickets to the amount of two and a half millions sterling; but we are, perhaps, encouraging in a not very paternal way the childish native to waste his money on unproductive expenditure instead of improving the land. He thinks he may as well pay for enjoying himself, as the benevolent Sarkar will probably 'loot' him in other ways if he does not voluntarily give something to the great God."

This picture of the impoverished native journeying up and down the local railway line with the twofold object of propitiating the great God and spiting the Government is, to borrow a simile from Mr. Thomas Hardy, like the thirteenth stroke of a crazy clock: it is not only received with incredulity as regards itself, but it throws a shadow of doubt over all previous assurances.

Les Vignettes Romantiques, 1825-1840. Par Champfleury. (Paris, Dentu; London, Nutt.)

CHAMPFLEURY—novelist, dramatist, archaeologist, humourist, and literary historian—has followed up his pleasant and helpful histories 'Des Faïences Patriotiques sous la Révolution' and 'De l'Imagerie Populaire,' his admirable account of the Lenains, and the four sections of his excellent 'Histoire de la Caricature,' with a study of the book-illustrations of Romanticism. The form of the work is quarto; it contains a hundred and fifty specimens of the illustrative art of what has been described as a "Renaissance à la grosse caisse"; it is full of intelligence and humour, of curious information, of wit and insight; it may fairly be described as

one of its author's brightest works, and as one of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of Romanticism and the Romanticists in existence.

Champfleury is fortunate in his subject. Not only is it unacknowledged, it is also one which he has discovered for himself, and which, of all men living, he is most competent to handle. He belongs to a later generation than that of Petrus Borel and Philothée O'Neddy; but he is old enough to remember the production of 'Les Burgraves,' and to be able of his own personal knowledge to laugh at the melancholy speech of poor Célestin Nanteuil—the famous "Il n'y a plus de jeunesse" of a man grown old and incredulous and apathetic before his time; the lament over a yesterday that was already a hundred years behind. He has lived in the Latin quarter; he has dined with Flicoteaux, and listened to the orchestras of Habeneck and Musard; he has heard the chimes at midnight with Baudelaire and Murger, hissed the tragedies of Ponsard, applauded Debureau and Rouvière, and witnessed the rise and fall of Courbet and Pierre Dupont. If he is not of the giants, he is of their immediate successors, and he has seen them actually at work. He has laboured for Balzac, and read Romantic prose at Victor Hugo's; he has lived so near to the red waistcoat of Théophile Gautier as to be able, without shame, to go up and down in Paris (under the inspiration of the artist of 'La Femme qui taille la Soupe') in "un habit en bouracan vert avec col à la Marat, un gilet de couleur bachiique, et une culotte en drap d'un jaune assez malséant," together with "une triomphante cravate de soie jaune"—a vice of Baudelaire's inventing—and "un feutre ras dans le goût de la coiffure de Camille Desmoulins." And having seen for himself, he has judged for himself as well. He has shown himself to be out of sympathy with the ambitions and effects of Romanticism from first to last. He was born a humourist and an observer, and he became a "realist" as soon as he began to write. His work is an antipodes, not only of 'Hernani' and 'Notre Dame,' but of 'Sarrazine' and 'La Cousine Bette' as well. Rightly considered, the commonplace types and incidents, the every-day passions and fortunes, of the 'Aventures de Mademoiselle de Mariette' and the 'Mascarade de la Vie Parisienne' represent a reaction not alone against the sublimities and the extravagance of Hugo, but also against the romantic actuality, the heroic aggrandizement of things common, of Balzac. They deal with kindred subjects, it is true, and they purport to be a record of life as it is, and not of life as it ought to be. But the pupil's point of view is poles apart from the master's; his intention, his ambition, his inspiration belong to another order of ideas. He contents himself with observing and noting and reflecting; with making prose prosaic, and adding sobriety and plainness to a plain and sober story; with being merely curious and intelligent; with using experience not as an intoxicant, but as a staple of diet; with considering fact not as the raw material of inspiration, but as inspiration itself. Between an artist of this sort—pedestrian, good-tempered, touched with malice, a little cynical—and the noble des-

peradoes of 1830 there is, naturally enough, but little sympathy; and there seems at first glance no reason why the one should be the others' historian, and none why, if their historian he should be, his history should be other than partial and narrow—than at best an achievement in special pleading. But Champfleury's is a personality apart. His master quality is curiosity; he is interested in all things, and he is above all things interested in men and women; he has a liberal mind and no prejudices to speak of; he has the scientific spirit and the scientific intelligence, if he sometimes speaks with the voice of the humourist and in the terms of the artist in words. He is every whit as capable of understanding Petrus Borel as of understanding Balzac; of plucking out the heart of Didier's mystery as of explaining Mariette the demi-rep and Rose the columbine and the living antiques secluded at Sainte-Périne; of dealing as judicially by Delacroix and Daumier as by Boulanger and Traviès. Of this uncommon capacity 'Les Vignettes Romantiques' is one long, delightful example. It is the work of one who knows his subject too well to be ungenerous; and to any one but an Antony after date—to any one not as it were a romantic Revivalist or leader of aesthetic Salvation Armies—its statements and deductions and conclusions must appeal with considerable force.

The book is divided into three parts with an introduction and an epilogue. In the introduction Champfleury is careful to show the immense importance to the Romantic mind of the true Romantic illustration, and the close and active alliance that existed between the writers of the epoch and its draughtsmen. In his first section he deals with the early days of Romanticism, with certain of its tendencies and its most notable inspirations, with a number of its most typical figures, and with some of the less familiar and more interesting of its aspects. In the second he concerns himself with the artists of the movement, tells us of its printers and of the quality of its publications, and throws in an amusing chapter on the madness of its mottoes, epigraphs, and devices. In his epilogue the matter is that of the "Origines et Racines du Romantisme," which he discovers in Voltaire, and concerning which he is careful to ask, with a touch of the malicious humour peculiar to him—a humour that is manifest in every one of the proofs he accumulates in support of his theory and in justification of his inquiry—"Qui sait si 'Zaire' n'a pas préparé la venue des 'Orientales'?" His third section is devoted to the bibliography of his subject—is a catalogue, which the author believes to be tolerably complete, of the illustrated editions of Romanticism. Its divisions are four in number. First come the novels; then the poems; then the plays, the ballets, the music, and the art criticism; and last, the works on politics, adventure, archaeology, biography, morality, and so forth. It will be seen from this rapid and imperfect sketch that the scheme of 'Les Vignettes Romantiques' is complete, and that it is thorough and exhaustive in intention. To read it is to discover that it is complete in achievement and thorough and exhaustive in fact. The author has mastered his theme to its smallest details, and his mastery is seen in every line of

his book. He is equally familiar with the work and the men. Nothing, for instance, can be more fresh and delightful than his sketch of Nodier and Monpou, of the terrible Bibliophile Jacob and the amiable Hippolyte Tampucci, of the charlatan Petrus Borel and the failure Gérard de Nerval, of the Lovelace Émile Cabanon, and Mapah the apostle, and the respectable Siméon Chaumier; nothing more novel and persuasive than his essays "De l'Emploi de la Lyre," and "Du Beau Romantique en Matière de Portraits," and "Les Femmes Romantiques," and "De l'Importance attachée aux Vignettes par les Écrivains Romantiques"; nothing more interesting than his note on Romanticism in the provinces, and his little account of the humanitarianism of the epoch, and of its essays in republicanism and the discovery of new religions. There are few who have made a special study of the Romantic renaissance but may learn from him. To those who know of it only by hearsay, as it were, his book will be more interesting than most novels, and more readable than all but a very few histories.

Among the artists in illustration treated of in 'Les Vignettes Romantiques' are the Devérias, Louis Boulanger, Eugène Delacroix, Henri Monnier, Jean Gigoux, Jacques Arago, Célestin Nanteuil, Camille Rogier, and Alfred and Tony Johannot. Not nearly enough, we think, is made of Delacroix, to whose wonderful illustrations to Stapfer's translation of the 'Faust' Champfleury is strangely niggardly of praise, and of whose 'Hamlet' lithographs Champfleury says nothing at all. The others receive full justice, the largest place being assigned, and rightly, to Tony Johannot, whose work is the most complete expression of Romanticism in the whole range of illustrative art. To the prank these heroes played, the feats they did, the incredible audacities they committed, the crimes in which they indulged; the deaths, the ghosts, the guilty couples, the tombs, the tortures, the injured husbands, the moon-lights, the donjon keeps, the foul fiends, by which they existed, and on which, to the terror of the moral burgess, they expended all their time and energy and attention—to these things we can only refer in passing. A sufficient number of them is reproduced in 'Les Vignettes Romantiques' to make it not only one of the most amusing books of recent years, but an epitome of the graphiology of Romanticism—a dictionary, that is to say, of the follies and extravagances of the noisiest, the most brilliant, the most futile of aesthetic revivals.

The History of Jesus of Nazara, freely Investigated in its Connection with the National Life of Israel, and Related in Detail. By Dr. Theodor Keim. Translated by A. Ransom. Vol. VI. (Williams & Norgate.)

The present volume completes the translation of Keim's large book on the life of Jesus. The deceased professor possessed the critical faculty in a high degree, and may be classed with such scholars as Baur, Strauss, Zeller, Hilgenfeld, and Holtzmann. It is not our intention to review his lengthened work, the completion of which took place in the year 1871; but we may freely say that it is a valuable contribution to the literature and knowledge of a subject truly inexhaustible.

Destructive and constructive at the same time, it is suggestive, instructive, and daring. Read with caution it will amply repay careful study. It is a book to be perused leisurely and at intervals, a storehouse to which the critical scholar will refer for information.

The author's spirit was somewhat combative. He liked to depreciate and differ from other scholars, making various assertions about them which might have been thrown back on himself. He speaks of Strauss's many vacillations; has he not himself vacillated and changed respecting various details, such as the date and sources of the gospels? The present English volume contains the arrest and trial of Jesus, his death on the cross, his burial and resurrection, the ascension, with the Messiah's place in history. These highly important and difficult parts of the great subject are discussed in a masterly way, with thorough comprehension of their bearing and an air of confident ability.

The chapter on the day of Jesus's death is an excellent example of the writer's criticism, showing that the synoptics represent the sufferer as dying on the 15th Nisan; the fourth gospel, on the 14th. Here, however, he had prior advocates of the same view in Baur, Strauss, Hilgenfeld, and others. In explaining the cry on the cross "Eli, Eli, lamah sabacthani?" he is unsatisfactory, inclining to think it not genuine; and if it be considered such, his interpretation of it is more than doubtful. A large part of the volume contains an elaborate discussion of the burial and resurrection, in which the arguments for and against the vision theory are given at length. But the critic arrives at no definite conclusion. He rests in a negative one, relegating the belief in the resurrection of Jesus to faith.

The fourth division, called "The Messiah's Place in History," shows the author in his best mood. He is positive where truth requires plain assertion, and rises almost to eloquence at times. To quote the concluding sentences, he avers that

"the person of Jesus is not only one work among many works of God, it is the peculiar work, the specific revelation of God; yet not a work of pulling down, but of building up and completing the God-appointed order of the world. If Spinoza acknowledged him to be the temple of God in which God most fully revealed Himself, we may exclaim still more joyously that Christianity is the crown of all the creations of God, and Jesus is the chosen of God, God's image and best-beloved and master-workman and world-shaper in the history of mankind. He is at once the repose and the motive-power of history: the noblest ideals of which the dawn of human development dreamt, for which the halcyon days of the earth yearned and strove in inspiration and sadness, have found their realization in him, have become a credible existence in flesh and blood; and yet, again, he is a far-off, dimly-seen prize, which brethren and nations and generations are for ever striving after. To them has fallen the more modest lot of imitating the Great One, of portraying his nature, and of reproducing his ideas in the kingdom of the mind and in the world of existences. And under the banner of these ideals, under the standard of the man who, like God and unlike any other man, called a world of life from naught, there stand and fight even his short-sighted opponents, so far as they contend only for the honour and dignity of mankind, and for the victory of the mind over the tyrants of the earth, over nature and flesh, use and prescrip-

tion, injustice and unreason. For in such a warfare, when it is honourable, He stands among them, because He and no other is and remains the appointed standard-bearer of the world's progress, who shall triumph over the quagmires and the spirits of darkness of the nether Kosmos."

Keim shifted his ground in respect to the date, sources, and composition of the gospels. In the preface to the last volume of the original he dates Matthew at the beginning of the atrocities of the zealots, in the spring of A.D. 68; Luke, at the beginning of the reign of Trajan; Mark, according to x. 30, towards the close of the same reign; John, in the Gnostic epoch under the Emperor Hadrian. These specifications are incorrect, though Mark is rightly put after Matthew and Luke. At p. 372 Keim puts the baptismal formula (Matt. xxviii. 19) in the first half of the second century, which is inconsistent with the appearance of the gospel in A.D. 68, unless the latter be limited to the incipient portion of it that proceeded from the apostle himself. In its present state the gospel could not have been written so early as 68, if the baptismal formula arose in the second century.

Though the translator's task has not been easy, he has been successful in giving the sense of the original. Unless he had made a paraphrase instead of a version, the English must read as a translation. There are places, however, in which it could be improved. Thus the sentence,—

"When we recall its [the religion of Jesus] symmetrical combination of philosophy and popularity, of religion and morality, of humility and pride of freedom, of idealism and realism, of recognition of the claims of both this world and the next, of internality and tendency to external expression, of passivity and heroic action, of loving retention of the old and most daring reformation, who can exhaust its praise?"—

would be better with the *philosophic and the popular*, instead of "philosophy and popularity." The translator should have avoided such phrases as "a seldom occurrence," and such words as *finity* and *factual*, contenting himself with current phraseology. We can well suppose that he had great trouble in dealing with the notes; but they are sometimes obscure in his version, of which the following is an example:—

"Hegelianism (comp. Strauss and Biedermann) objects to the doctrine of the Church mainly that it predicates of an individual what could be absolutely attributed only to mankind or to the principle of finity. According to this, the doctrine of the Church would be an extreme idealism, which is found expressed in the phrase: 'God in the flesh!' Historically regarded, however, it was primarily the opposite, namely, scepticism, negation with respect to the rights of human nature, which were circuitously realized only by the intercession of the divine nature."

Folk-lore Relics of Early Village Life. By George Laurence Gomme. (Stock.)

MR. GOMME, the indefatigable honorary secretary of the Folk-lore Society, is one of the most industrious and persevering of the younger generation of our workers in the wide field of popular customs and beliefs. As a gleaner, following in the steps of the great harvesters of folk-lore, he allows few ears of mythological grain to lie uncared for; as an explorer, he scarcely leaves any stone unturned which may conceal from the

light of day some of the lower forms of erroneous human fancy. Such industry and perseverance are in themselves great merits. But Mr. Gomme's studies are not characterized by these alone. His works are not merely, what too many folk-lore collections are, literary lumber - rooms crammed with masses of unclassed and incoherent materials. He knows how to arrange the results of his researches and to marshal them in seemly order, so that they may lead up to some conclusion worthy of being arrived at. In his present volume, one of great and genuine interest, his close acquaintance with early village life—an acquaintance due to a long course of conscientious study—has enabled him to construct out of a shapeless pile of relics a tolerably symmetrical structure, through the windows of which we may at least catch a few glimpses of the life led in very ancient days by the exceedingly rude villagers from whom we islanders, together with our continental neighbours, are descended. Mr. Gomme, in his modest preface, says that he does not offer his book as "a scientific exposition of folk-lore." But he trusts, and justly, that it will serve to give, at all events, a part of "the picture of primitive village life as portrayed by folk-lore." To him folk-lore appears "to belong to a period of history when English social life was represented by a network of independent self-acting village communities," and therefore it ought to explain and illustrate that stage of society; it ought to take those who follow it "into the homestead, the village, the farm, the arable lands, the pastures, the forest boundary." Into all these the reader who intelligently peruses what Mr. Gomme has laid before him will really be taken, and he will probably be disposed to agree with the conclusions at which his guide has arrived, and which are summed up in the following passage:—

"The relics of early village life which I have attempted to collect together in these pages in illustration of the many remarkable parallels between English folk-lore and savage custom have consistently borne towards one centre point—the building up of the old Aryan house-faith. As in agricultural matters nature-worship gave way to the house-religion, so in social manners the communal marriage gave way to the family marriage, and that, too, through the influence of the house-religion. The remarkable grouping of marriage customs proclaims that the house-faith penetrated into the old communal life, and established a point beyond which community of life was not to go. The village rites of the marriage ceremony as gathered together in this chapter are purely social in all their aspects; the link that connects them with the religious marriage ceremony of to-day (with which they have apparently so little to do) is that portion of the ancient rite which was enacted before the house-altar, the sacred hearth; and this portion was wrung from the purely communistic life of primitive man by the encroachment of the worship of the domestic hearth, the chiefest and brightest feature in early village life."

Mr. Gomme begins by sketching an outline of a typical village community as it still exists in India and other primitive lands, and as it is known to have existed in England and the Western world—the enclosed habitations of the people, surrounded by the grass-lands for the rearing of calves and the like, and beyond these the

arable land for three crops, the meadow ground for hay harvest, the stinted pasture lands, and finally the wooded pasture, in primitive times the forest or mark boundaries of the whole community. Next he describes "the settlement of the village," calling attention to the customs and beliefs relating to the building of a new house, which offer such striking resemblances to each other in so many widely separated parts of the world; and especially dwelling upon the sacrifices which appear, at some period or other, to have everywhere accompanied the laying of a foundation stone. It may be well to mention that the Roumanian story, quoted at some length on pp. 52-57, telling how Manoli, the builder of a monastery which used to crumble away during the night, walled up his dearly beloved wife Flora in order to ensure its stability, is a variant of the well-known Servian metrical legend of 'The Building of Skadar'; and we decidedly prefer the simple beauty of what we are inclined to believe is the Servian original to the more ornate charms of what is probably the Roumanian adaptation. The Roumanians have a great capacity for "conveying" their neighbours' property. The next point to which Mr. Gomme turns his attention is "The Occupation of the Homestead," in which he mentions the customs relative to the entry of a family into a new house which prevail in Asia and Europe, and which appear to point plainly to a firmly rooted and very ancient belief in the existence of a house-spirit, who watches over a building with affectionate care, but who is jealous and expects to be treated with consideration.

An interesting chapter follows on house-spirits in general, and another on "The House-Gods as Gods of Agriculture." In this part of his work it would, perhaps, have been better if Mr. Gomme had abridged his citations from books about Asiatic, African, and American savage life, and had made more use of the descriptions which have been of late years written about Slavonic Europe. Mr. E. B. Tylor, in his exhaustive works on 'Primitive Culture' and the 'Early History of Mankind,' and Mr. Farrer in his excellent studies of savage life, have already made us familiar with the ideas of utterly uncivilized nations as regards religion and morality, and with their marriage and funeral rites. But the general reader in England is still very little acquainted with the rich harvest of information on similar subjects which has been of late years gathered in Slavonic lands. Mr. Gomme would have rendered good service if he had availed himself of it. It must be somewhat discouraging to the pains-taking authors of such books as have been recently published in English on Russian and Servian folk-lore, not to mention those in foreign languages, to find their labours neglected by so careful a chronicler as Mr. Gomme, who devotes respectful space to the vagaries of obscure South African tribes, and all but ignores the many millions of Slavs. In all that concerns the house-spirit, the rites performed on migrating to a new home, and marriage and funeral customs, he might have found some of the most apt illustrations in English books on Russian folk-lore. But he has almost entirely omitted to notice them, contenting himself with a few very meagre references in foot-notes.

Mr. Gomme's last two chapters are on "Early Domestic Customs" and "The Village Marriage." Here are a few of the conclusions at which he has arrived in them. The house-warming that is so general amongst us at the present day, he says, is no doubt "a relic of the old communal feast, in which every villager took his share as of right." The custom, said to be still prevalent in England, of washing a new-born babe in water warmed by the aid of a red-hot poker, is looked upon as being clearly "a survival from boiling by heated stone." According to Mr. Gomme,

"for ordinary purposes, and in ordinary circles of life, the old way of heating had long been discarded. But the nursery at the time of child-birth is not an ordinary circle of life. To resort to the traditional means of obtaining the desired process of boiling is therefore a proceeding in strict accord with the circumstances, and it is in this way that folk-lore hands down to us the relics of primitive times in our own fatherland." This may be true, but it is just as likely that the custom may be due to a survival not of a traditional way of boiling, but of a rite in connexion with the very ancient worship of the hearth-spirit or the fire-god, and the respect consequently paid to all the hearth utensils. The ideas of savages and of our own compatriots about the mysterious connexion which is supposed to exist "between the cut lock of hair and the person to whom it belonged" are shown to be often identical. It seems that in Ireland "it is held that human hair should never be burnt, only buried, because at the resurrection the former owner of the hair will come to seek it"; and that it ought not to be thrown away, "lest some bird should find it and carry it off, causing the owner's head to ache all the time the bird was busy working the hair into its nest." A somewhat similar belief lies at the root of a cure for whooping cough current in Northamptonshire and Devonshire. A hair of the patient's head is placed between two slices of buttered bread, and given to a dog. "The dog will get the cough, and the patient lose it." This may be credible, but it is difficult to believe that "a Yorkshire fisherman will not put out to sea if on leaving his cottage he meets a woman." Such sweeping charges as these ought not to be brought against whole classes of men on the authority of an unnamed contributor to *Notes and Queries*.

As regards marriage, Mr. Gomme has collected some curious old English customs. At Swincombe, in Oxfordshire, the bondman could not get a husband for his daughter, and could not take to himself a wife, without the lord's permission. At Southfleet and other neighbouring places "a tenant who wished to give his daughter in marriage had to announce to the warden or bailiff of the village, and to invite him to the wedding; the girl could not be married to any one out of the manor without the lord's goodwill; an heiress could not be married even to a neighbour without the lord's consent."

At Haddington a tenant had to pay two shillings for leave to give his daughter to any one who did not reside within the manor. In Scotland it used to be customary for the intimate friends of the bridegroom on the eve of the wedding to assist at his "feet-washing," and to besmear his feet with soot or blacking. This is compared by Mr. Gomme with "the daubing of the

bridegroom among the migratory tribes of Central India." In South China the bride is expected to present her husband with a pair of shoes. Now, in an English work published in 1640 it is said that at a marriage "the sole of the bridegroom's shoe was laid upon the bride's head," and Mr. Gomme adds, "No doubt the gift and the action embody a similar idea—the power of the husband."

Mr. Gomme's final words are as follows:—

"If these short chapters of a very important and extensive subject enable us to give a certain distinctiveness to our retrospection of ages long since gone by, if with the fragments we have examined and placed together we have been able to restore a mosaic-like portion of the picture of past times, there appears to be very good ground for hoping that still further researches into the subjects here dealt with, and into subjects not dealt with, though equally belonging to early village life, will enable us gradually to complete and make perfect a portion of history which has hitherto been lost to us. But it must ever be borne in mind that this history has no other records than what it has received from the undying memories, the steadfast faith, the superstitious reverence of generation after generation, who have remembered and believed and feared all that their fathers had remembered and believed and feared."

We shall be happy to see another similar work by Mr. Gomme, embodying his further researches into subjects which he evidently deals with lovingly.

The Sacred Books of the East.—Vol. XVII.

Vinaya Texts. Translated from the Pāli by T. W. Rhys Davids and Hermann Oldenberg. Part II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The second volume of the Vinaya texts translated by Profs. Rhys Davids and Oldenberg continues and concludes the 'Mahāvagga' and gives the first three *taggas* of the 'Cullavagga.' As we pointed out in a review of the first part (*Athen.* No. 2867), the whole of the 'Vinaya Pītaka' is devoted to the duties of a *bhikkhu*. Of the varied contents of this volume we can only draw attention to some of the most important. Throughout the volume there are stories which, if not all historical, present some fine specimens of the way in which the Buddha used to teach his followers. They remind us very much of the way in which Socrates instructed his disciples. Gotama by questioning his disciples, and by using comparisons, made them see the right way. Thus in the fifth *khandhaka* we find the following conversation. One of the newly ordained *bhikkhus*, Sona Koṇivisa by name, has not freed his heart from passions through absence of craving. He wants to return to a householder's state, enjoying his wealth and doing good deeds. The Blessed One knows his thoughts, and, taxing him with them, thus proceeds:—

"Now what think you, Sona? You were skilled, were you not, when you formerly lived in the world, in the music of the lute?" "That was so, Lord." "Now what think you, Sona? When the strings of your lute were too much stretched, had your lute then any sound, was it in a fit state to be played upon?" "Not so, Lord." "Now what think you, Sona? When the strings of your lute were too loose, had your lute then any sound, was it in a fit state to be played upon?" "Not so, Lord." "Now what think you, Sona? When the strings of your lute

were neither too much stretched nor too loose, but fixed in even proportion, had your lute sound then, was it then in a fit state to be played upon?" "Yes, Lord." "And just so, Sona, does too eager a determination conduce to self-righteousness, and too weak a determination to sloth. Do thou, therefore, O Sona, be steadfast in evenness of determination, press through to harmony of your mental powers. Let that be the object of your thought."

It is a strange fact, which has not been noticed by the translators, that the compilers did not much heed the contents of the divisions which gave the name to the book. Thus we find in the chapter on the dress of the *bhikkhus* a long discourse on the medical science of Gotama's time, the proper place for which would have been the chapter on medicine. This is perhaps due to the fact that in one instance robes constituted the remuneration of the physician. The story of Jivaka Komārabhacca is interesting from more than one standpoint. The name gave rise to an etymology showing us the state of grammatical science. Jivaka was the son of a courtesan, who, to get rid of him, let him be put into an old winnowing basket. There he was found by the royal prince Abbaya, the son of the king Bimbisāra, who gave him to the nurses to be nourished: "Because (the people had said about this boy to Abbaya), 'He is alive' (*jeati*), they gave him the name Jivaka; because he had been caused to be nourished by the royal prince (*kumārena posāpi*), they gave him the name of Komārabhacca."

Instead of this folk-etymology the translators give another. In Sanskrit *kumārabhṛitya* and *kaumārabhṛitya*, they say, are technical terms for that part of medical science which comprises the treatment of infants. They believe, therefore, that the surname Komārabhacca really means "master of the *kumārabhṛitya* science." Now that etymology is possible, though it appears to us strange that the surname given to Jivaka should only apply to a part of that science in which he excelled. We see no reason to reject the popular etymology, and will only suggest that the name might have been given to him on account of his birth. But more interesting than the state of grammatical science is the state of medicine as we find it in these passages. After the end of seven years the pupil said to his master:—

"I learn much, doctor, and I learn easily; I understand well, and do not forget what I have learnt. I have studied now seven years and I do not see the end of this art. When shall I see the end of this art?" "Very well, my dear Jivaka, take this spade and seek round about Takkaśilā a yojana on every side, and whatever plant you see which is not medicinal bring it to me." Jivaka Komārabhacca accepted this order of that physician, saying, "Yes, doctor," took a spade, and went around about Takkaśilā a yojana on every side, but he did not see anything that was not medicinal. Then Jivaka Komārabhacca went to the place where that physician was; having approached him, he said to that physician, "I have been seeking, doctor, all around Takkaśilā a yojana on every side, but I have not seen anything that is not medicinal." (The physician replied,) "You have done your learning, my good Jivaka; this will do for acquiring your livelihood."

We cannot quote the different cures which Jivaka performed. Perhaps the modern physician will smile at some of them. We

believe, however, he will be glad to find that even in those old days a successful operation was handsomely, even munificently rewarded.

One of the most important features in the constitution of the *sangha* are the socialistic tendencies. If a *bhikkhu* dies, or, as the phrase is, has completed his time, the property goes to the whole *sangha*. We find, therefore, this commandment given by the Buddha:—

"On the death of a *bhikkhu*, O *bhikkhus*, the *sangha* becomes the owner of his bowl and of his robes. But, now, those who wait upon the sick are of much service. I prescribe, O *bhikkhus*, that the set of robes and the bowl are to be assigned by the *sangha* to them who have waited upon the sick. And whatever little property and small supply of a *bhikkhu*'s requisites there may be, that is to be divided by the *sangha* that are present there; but whatever large quantities of property and large supply of a *bhikkhu*'s requisites there may be, that is not to be given away and not to be apportioned, but to belong to the *sangha* of the four directions, those who have come in, and those who have not."

Again and again the question will arise, How much did Christianity borrow from Buddhism? or was it in the nature of things that Christianity and Buddhism, independent of one another, developed the same tendencies? It would be a task worthy of some scholar who is equally well versed in the history of early Christianity and early Buddhism to elucidate this question *sine ira et studio*. The books published up to the present time do not fulfil these conditions.

A long chapter is devoted to the *kathina* ceremonies. They take place at the end of the rainy season, and consist in the distribution of the robes belonging to the local *sangha*, the making of the dresses, &c. We are very much afraid, however, that on account of the many technical terms occurring in it, this chapter will remain for the most part unintelligible. Even Buddhaghosa's commentary does not help much in deciding knotty points. The translators have done their best to make their meaning clear, but have not always succeeded. Of great importance is the chapter on the schisms in the community, from which Prof. Oldenberg has gained some very important chronological dates.

The 'Cullavagga' also gives laws respecting the community, and in the general tendency of the two books there is not much difference. The expressions *maha* and *culla*, great and small, are somewhat curiously used throughout Buddhist literature. Buddhaghosa seems to be silent on the two terms, and no clue is given either by the editor or the translators as to how they are to be understood. This much is certain, that they cannot be taken as referring to the minor and greater offences, nor to the bulk of the books. For to quote one example, in the 'Digha Nikaya' the different moral precepts are classed under the *culla majjhima* and *maha sila*, but so that what to our notions are the most serious offences—such as murder, theft, lying—are classed under *culla*. It may be possible that they are so classed on account of their being most easy to avoid. But such an explanation does not hold good with regard to the 'Mahāvagga' and the 'Cullavagga.'

As to the great value of the translation we expressed our opinion in the former

review, and we have nothing to deduct from the praise we there bestowed on it. For the history of early Buddhism these volumes are invaluable. Of the large storehouse of Buddhist Pali documents only a comparatively very small part has been made accessible in translations, and we think that a religion which has influenced the world to such a great extent ought to be represented as fully as possible in the series of "Sacred Books of the East." We are, however, sorry to see that in the announcement of the books in preparation no mention is made of a continuation of the Vinaya texts. We sincerely trust this is only an oversight, and that within a very short time we shall get the closing volume of the 'Cullavagga.'

Glimpses of our Ancestors in Sussex: First and Second Series. By C. Fleet. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Lewes, Farnecombe.)

THE literature of Sussex antiquities is exceptionally rich and various. In some important respects the county exhibits that physical and social condition which may be presented by Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire when all the coal, iron, clay, and salt have been worked out of the West Midlands; and it comprehends more than one of the ancient gates of Britain and some coast towns of greater historic note than many larger places inland. The district within which lie the sites of the battles of Hastings and Lewes, and of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Jutish, and Danish landings; which claims to have received Caesar himself, and which certainly witnessed the departure of Harold as well as that of Dryden's shabby "Albion," has furnished means enough for essayists and dryasdust writers, and supplied archaeological lore out of all proportion to the commercial and social importance of the rapes and townlands of the South Saxons. Geographically, Sussex stood in the foreground of national affairs—commercially, it held one of the highest places and flourished; but physical changes have emptied its harbours, its iron making and founding industries have given place to turkey-cramming and basket-making, and "business" has passed to coal-bearing regions; its once innumerable fleeces have been outnumbered, its very smugglers have disappeared. Owing to geological causes and the abandonment of trade, its roads were neglected. All these causes ensured, first, strong local peculiarities, and, secondly, the retention of scores of old-world ways, and legends of spent activity and life such as are dear to the antiquary and picturesque writer. Except Devon north of Exmoor no part of England was a century ago so backward; while the very remoteness and simply agricultural character of the western district precluded it from acquiring those historical, architectural, and personal attractions which abound in the southern county.

Retention of old customs is a characteristic of Sussex folks. Probably no other shire has produced so many diarists whose lucubrations illustrate out-of-the-way modes of life proper to places that were stranded, so to say, on the downs and sands, or existed in the half-vacant streets of the old towns and villages of the heath-lands, combes, and shore. These volumes contain a group of such diaries,

the "mole-castings" of men whose office has been supplied by morning newspapers. From 1650 to 1750 a sequence of these curious records occurs in Mr. Fleet's capital précis, called 'The Sussex Diarists,' including the Rev. Giles Moore, of Horstead Keynes; Thomas Turner, general shopkeeper, of East Hoathly; Anthony Stapley, squire of Hickstead Place; Walter Gale, schoolmaster, of Mayfield; Leonard Gale, ironmaster, of Worth; T. Marchant, a yeoman of Hurst; and Dr. Barton, of Oxford renown. The rector of Horstead Keynes was an easy-going yet precise priest and "compounder," who contrived to keep square with both parties during his troubled times; and he chronicled no end of small beer between 1655 and 1679, including the buying of "tobacco for my wife, 3d." He was a pious and a sober man when he recorded: "This evening, between nine and ten of the clock, when I had began prayers with my family, I was so overpowered with the effects of some perry which I had taken, not knowing how strong that liquor was, that I was obliged to break off abruptly. O God! lay not this sin to my charge."

One of the most striking and yet inevitable features of these old diaries is the almost complete absence of records of great events occurring beyond the parishes of the writers. The battle of Naseby, said Mr. Blencowe in his capital account of these works, might have been fought in another county, and yet the news of it never have reached such a village as Twineham, which, owing to the "villainy" of the Sussex roads, much lamented by Walpole and others, was as remote from the centres of life as the South Sea Islands are now. We found, the other day, a record in the 'Sussex Archaeological Collections' concerning the Icklesham schoolmistress which, besides indicating the value of learning in her place and time, showed how badly that poor matron was paid. Here is the record of a private tutor and schoolmaster: "Paid Thomas Burtenshaw his half-year's salary for teaching the girls and boys, 17. 10s." And yet the same diarist noted that "James Hazelgrave came to live with me [as man-servant?] at 6l. 5s. per annum." We differ from the author in thinking this an extraordinarily low wage for a man who, in 1730, may have been but a country lout. Sarah Chandler lived with the Stapleys eight weeks, and her master wrote, "I gave her 1s. only," because she declined to fulfil her contract to remain "till Lady Day, 1740," i.e., a twelvemonth's hiring.

Mr. Thomas Turner had an inordinate and uncontrollable appetite for liquors, and his lamentations when "coming to" are very laughable. The paper is well worth reading, although the diaries record a mass of trivialities, such as the regrets of Turner when "we supped at Mr. Fuller's, and spent the evening with a great deal of mirth, till between one and two. I cannot say I came home sober, though I was far from being bad company. Tho. Fuller brought my wife home upon his back. I think we spent the evening with a great deal of pleasure."

The second volume is filled with essays on Sussex ironmasters, smugglers, shepherds, shearers, regicides, and poets. It likewise contains grim tales of tragedies and romances, including accounts of two dreadful and as yet

undiscovered crimes, consummated respectively in Lindfield Woods and on the high road near Terry's Cross gate. The latter occurred in 1849 and remains one of the mysteries of homicide.

Accounts of the Pelhams, Percys, Shelleys, and Shirleys of Sussex present much good matter to all sorts of readers, including those who care for the travelled knights who in Jacobean times visited the Sophy of Persia, and those who value more records of Sir John Hawkwood, the renowned condottiere chief, whose "boot" came to Sussex by the marriage of his daughter Beatrix with a Shelley. Hawkwood himself was a London tailor, who flourished a needle before he brandished a lance. Notwithstanding its out-of-the-world position and the stillness of life which might favour longevity, Sussex can boast of few really old families of high degree; but its common people are abiders and their records are legion. From witchcraft, whipping-posts, and other institutions of the past Mr. Fleet prays to be delivered. He has something to say of each of them, and spares pages for that queer race the hermits of Sussex, for the sedition of Brambletye House, for the Quakers and the martyrs of his shire, as well as for Bosham and Pagham, where are harbours out at elbows and towns more completely grounded than Winchelsea itself, that wonderful "colony" of Edward I. Nor is Trotton, Otway's birthplace, forgotten.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Phantom Fortune. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' 3 vols. (Maxwell.)
Fortune's Fool. By Julian Hawthorne. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)
A Fashionable Marriage. By Mrs. Alexander Fraser. 3 vols. (White & Co.)
Between Two Stools. By Costa. (Remington & Co.)

'PHANTOM FORTUNE' is a novel of modern society with some strong touches of a sort of romance which is more common in the author's books than in real life. "Miss Braddon" probably thought that the time had come to make another change in the character of her stories. She had recently devoted much attention to scenery, and had written in a calmer style than that of her earlier manner. In 'Phantom Fortune' the old strain comes out again in the midst of a great deal that is of the newest. The very latest and worst development of society in the present day is vigorously presented. It is a state of society which is given up to frivolity, sham admiration of art, and the worship of wealth, and in which there is absolute freedom of manners and an absence of all principle. The book seems to have been written in great haste. It is full of trivial description, and the plot is disfigured by a want of care in construction which is surprising in one who has made the art of mystery her own.

Mr. Hawthorne has accustomed his readers to expect certain things from him—an exultation in physical force, a peculiar mysticism and symbolism, a fantastic imagination, and vivid description. He has also accustomed them to look for startling coincidences, exaggerated language, and extravagant incident. All of these they will find given them

in full measure in 'Fortune's Fool,' in which a fantastic fortune decides the lives of the characters. Like Mr. Hawthorne's other novels, 'Fortune's Fool' is full of what are nowadays called strong situations; but, though the work reveals unquestionable power, it lacks reserve. 'Dust' violated moral probability; 'Fortune's Fool' violates all probability of incident. Mr. Hawthorne has another peculiarity: he gives us the conflict of elemental principles in his characters, but he does not always succeed in blending his impersonal forces with personalities. To attempt an outline of the story, which is fruitful in plot and incident, would be useless; but it may be well to sketch the central tragedy of the book. In Bryan Sinclair the author has created a character of gigantic physical strength and intellectual power, disassociated from any feelings of moral responsibility. To win the world and throw it away is his object. Only on one side does this Frankenstein touch humanity—in his love for Madeleine. But this very love is the outcome of a baffled self-will. In the sheer delight of physical force Sinclair breaks the spirit of Tom Berne, the best man of Bideford. Berne becomes his slave, and in Sinclair's service shoots his own brother dead. Then the slave gradually enslaves the master he will not quit. All the cunning of his nature is concentrated on compassing the spiritual destruction of his master; his service coarsens Sinclair's intellect and suggests the deadliest means for extricating himself from his complications. Mr. Hawthorne has worked this out with extraordinary subtlety and intensity. At last Sinclair is overthrown, but by no human means. His rival acts in a trance under the influence of a supernatural power, which gives him a strength not his own. The character and career of Madeleine reveal peculiar skill; but where Mr. Hawthorne most closely approaches reality is in his minor characters. Lord Castlemere, Shelley's baby in arms, is a most vivid portrait, and the satire is grimly earnest. There are many shrewd and concentrated sayings in this remarkable but unequal book, which, with all its faults, is greatly superior to 'Dust.' And there are many pieces of fresh and vivid description in which, as in the description of the Devonshire lane the morning after rain, Mr. Hawthorne even surpasses anything he has done of the kind before.

Mrs. Fraser has the old Scotch laird's excuse for bad grammar and spelling, that she has "an ill pen." A more unpleasant book has rarely been written than 'A Fashionable Marriage.' The hero, a selfish *roué*, marries an ingenuous girl in her teens, and is false to her thenceforward. Not only a certain serpentine Bella, his cousin, a person with thin lips and an ugly face, is preferred to his wife; but a more formidable temptress, with snowy lids over sapphire eyes, and other personal advantages, finally carries him off from her society. Ennisford has a young brother, Lord Bertie Graham, whose jealous fury when his brother robs him of his mistress, the same snow-lidded Lady Aylmer, leads him first to strike his cousin Bella, and then commit suicide. When Ennisford returns to town, having parted with the Indian grass-widow, and is met by the tidings of his brother's death, he has

the grace to be shocked, and a stroke of paralysis steadies him for matrimonial life. Bella, who does one of the best actions of her life in attempting to poison Ennisford, goes mad and receives company in a lunatic asylum in the character of his wife. There is a good deal of warm description in the book, with a slight veneer of moral sentiment; as a literary composition its only merit is a certain fluency. Neither men nor women have any distinctive characteristics. Lady Ennisford is cleanly in her moral habit, every one else the reverse—but that is all. The author speaks of one of her personages as a "Guy Livingstone type," whatever that means; but the author of 'Guy Livingstone' generally got a little manhood into his characters. To quote Mrs. Fraser once more, we would ask (not in her sense), "Cui bono?" Who is the better for books of this sort?

'Between Two Stools' is a dull little book treating of a cricket match between the Slumberton team and the Australians, "Flagman," "Maddock," and the rest. Besides this we hear how a young brewer was untrue in love, how he was jilted by a fashionable but rather vulgar beauty, how he drowned his sorrows at the Blue Dragon, took the pledge and broke it, and was finally converted to matrimony and sobriety by the energy of pretty Nelly Netherby. The conversation of some exceptionally doltish rustics at the alehouse forms a kind of Greek chorus to the events of the piece, and we learn incidentally some of the author's likes and dislikes; but these are neither profound nor original.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. have sent us a copy of the sixth edition of Prof. Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*. The illustrations have been adapted as far as possible to the circumstances of the present time, and the index has been prepared by Mrs. Fawcett.

Henry Irving, Actor and Manager: a Critical Study. By William Archer. (Field & Tuer.)—The value of Mr. Archer's opuscule is wholly out of proportion to its size. Within a few pages, indeed, more sound criticism and happy illustration has seldom been crowded. Though favourable in some respects, the estimate of Mr. Irving which is expressed comes short of what are likely to be the requirements of that actor's admirers. Due credit is given Mr. Irving for intelligence, for power, for everything short of inspiration. His physical advantages are indicated, and his mannerisms are condemned. An attempt to pronounce what will be considered a favourable sentence is then made. The tongue falters, however, in the delivery, and the judge employs in the end the language of counsel. In dealing with the conditions of acting and criticism Mr. Archer is happy. His book is luminous and even brilliant in style, and constitutes an important contribution to the rapidly developing literature concerning the stage.

THE first number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan & Co.) has appeared. It is undoubtedly the best of sixpenny illustrated magazines. Mr. Maitland's article about the Law Courts, with which the number opens, is lively as well as remarkably accurate. In five-and-twenty stanzas Mr. Swinburne pours out some of his love for the sea, and tells the story of 'Les Casquettes' in a forcible and melodious measure. The other articles are all good specimens of the writers' work.

MACLISE's portraits, which originally appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and were republished by

Messrs. Chatto & Windus in 1874, have been reissued by the same publishers in a cheap edition under the title of *The Maclise Portrait Gallery*. Dr. Maginn's text has been omitted except in so far as it has been incorporated into the notices by Mr. William Bates.

We have received Book II. of the second part of the first volume of Dr. Matthias Lexer's *Johannes Turmair's Bayerische Chronik* (Munich, Kaiser).

We have on our table *A Year in the Andes*, by Mrs. Rosa Carnegie-Williams (London Literary Society).—*Two Friends in Holland and Belgium*, by M. A. W. (Remington).—*The Wild Rose of Lough Gill*, by P. G. Smyth (Dublin, Gill).—*The King of the Peak*, by the late W. Bennet (Chapman & Hall).—*The Battle of the Moy* (Sonnenschein).—*David Blythe, the Gipsy King*, by C. Stuart (Kelsall, Rutherford).—*Lady Glastonbury's Boudoir*, by the Author of 'The New Utopia' (Burns & Oates).—*The Exiles of Mantua*, by Eta (The Author).—*Pedantic Versicles*, by I. Flagg (Boston, U.S., Ginn).—*Life through the Lotos*, by R. J. Harris (Cornish).—*Songs by the Wayside*, by Himself (Stewart).—*Smoke Clouds*, edited by Horace (Leicester, Lead).—*Miscellaneous Poems*, by G. Farter (Partridge).—*Lyre and Star*, by the Author of 'Ginevra' (Kegan Paul).—*The Atonement*, by J. Gemmel, D.D. (Glasgow, Dunn).—*The Witness of God and Faith*, by the late T. H. Green, LL.D. (Longmans).—*Sermons and Addresses*, by the late George Gould, with a Memoir by his Son (Jarrold).—*Judaism and Christianity*, by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise (Cincinnati, Bloch).—*Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise*, by A. Filon (Hachette).—*Calderon et Goethe, ou le Faust et le Magicien Prodigue*, by J. G. Magnabat (Paris, Leroux).—*Satzbau und Wortfolge in der Deutschen Sprache*, by Prof. Dr. D. Sanders (Berlin, Abenheim).—*La Recherche de la Paternité*, by A. Dumas (Paris, Lévy).—*Grundzüge der Moral*, by Dr. G. von Gizeck (Leipzig, Friedrich).—*Anfangsgründe der Chinesischen Grammatik mit Uebungsstücken*, by G. von der Gabelentz (Leipzig, Weigel).—*Die Politik der Republik-Venedig*, Vol. I., by H. Zwiedineck-Südenhorst (Siegle).—*and Histoire de la Participation des Belges aux Campagnes 1815-1830*, by E. Cruyplants (Brussels, Spineux). Among New Editions we have *The Professor at the Breakfast-Table*, by O. W. Holmes (Edinburgh, Douglas).—*Baedeker's Guide to London*, 1883 (Dulau).—*Macaulay's Warren Hastings*, by S. Hale (Longmans).—*Twelve Wonderful Tales*, by W. K. Wigram (Bentley).—*Margaret Sim's Cookery*, by L. B. Walford (Blackwood).—*The Highland Sportsman*, by R. Hall ('Highland Sportsman's Office').—*Tobersmorey*, by Rag, Tag, and Bobtail (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace).—*and The Standard of Value*, by W. L. Jordan (Bogue). Also the following Pamphlets: *The Agricultural Depression at Home*, by J. Pearce (Sell).—*Canada and her Resources*, by C. N. Armstrong (Metchim).—*Bermuda Past and Present*, by J. Ogilvy (Hamilton, Bermuda, Nelmes).—*England and the Suez Canal*, by E. C. P. Hull (Spottiswoode).—*Grains of Thought for the Hours of Meditation*, by E. L. Fischer (Armagh, M'Watters).—*The Enhancing Value of Gold and the Industrial Crisis*, by W. S. Reid (Wilson).—*Clothing*, by J. Priestley (Heywood).—*Babies: how to Rear Them in Health and Happiness*, by F. A. Fawkes (Sonnenschein).—*New Facts relating to the Chatterton Family*, edited by J. Taylor (Bristol, George).—*and The Rise and Decline of Islam*, by Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I. (R.T.S.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Genesis in Advance of Present Science, a Critical Investigation of Chaps. i. to ix., by a Septuagintarian Beneficed Presbyter, Svo, 10/6 cl.

Henry's (M.) *Commentary*, complete unabridged edition, Vol. 3, royal 4to, 12/- cl.

Suttaby's Series of Manuals: *The Confessions of St. Augustine*, a new translation; Scipoli's (L.) *The Spiritual Combat*, 32mo, red line, 2/- each, cl.

Fine Art.

Art Needlework, a Complete Manual of Embroidery in Silks and Crewels, 4to. 10/6 cl.
Condit's (C. L.) Painting and Painters' Materials, 10/6 cl.
Forsyth's (D.) A Graduated Course of Instruction in Linear Perspective, Second Grade, oblong 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Tinworth (G.), A Critical Essay on the Life and Works of, by E. W. Gosse, illustrated, oblong folio, 52/6 cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

English Lyrics, 12mo. 6/- parchment. (Parchment Library.)
Poe's (E. A.) The Raven, illustrated, 3/6 cl.
Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, and Poems, the Text newly edited by White, 3 vols. 36/- (Riverside Shakespeare.)
Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, the Text of the First Edition, illustrated, Vols. 7 and 8, 8vo. 12/6 each, cl.

History and Biography.

George Eliot, a Critical Study of her Life and Writings and Philosophy, by G. W. Cooke, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Mackenzie's (A.) History of the Highland Clearances, 7/6 cl.
Mackenzie's (A.) The Isle of Skye in 1832-3, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Maxwell's (Sir W. B.) Don John of Austria, or Passages from the History of the Sixteenth Century, 1547-1578, illustrated, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 42/- cl.
Molloys (F.) Court Life below Stairs, or London under the Last Georges, Vols. 3 and 4, cr. 8vo. 21/- cl.
Omond's (G. W. S.) The Lord Advocates of Scotland, 2 vols. 28/-
Seeley's (J. R.) The Expansion of England, Two Courses of Lectures, or. 8vo. 4/- cl.
Skene's (J. H.) Lord Stratford in the Crimean War, 12/6 cl.
Skinner (Rev. J.), Life and Times of, by Rev. W. Walker, 4/- cl.

Geography and Travel.

Lee's (K.) In the Alasian Mountains, a Narrative of a Tour in the Voges, cr. 8vo. 9/- cl.
Notes on the Caucasus, by Wanderer, 8vo. 9/- cl.

Philosophy.

Ciceronis (M. Tulli) Somnium Scipionis, edited by W. P. Pearman, 12mo. 2/- cl. (Pitt Press Series.)
Fasnacht's (G. E.) The Teacher's Companion to Macmillan's French Course, Third Year, 12mo. 4/- cl.
Horati (Q. Flaccii) Carminum Liber I, edited by T. E. Page, 12mo. 2/- cl. (Elementary Classics.)
Virgil's Encl., Books IX.-X., edited with Notes by A. Sidgwick, 12mo. 3/- cl. (Pitt Press Series.)

Science.

Arithmetical Aids to Responses, containing Concise Rules with Examples Worked Out, er. 8vo. 2/- swd.
Dragonetti's (G.) Plant Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative, translated by H. G. Greenish, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Fothergill's (J. M.) Physiological Factor in Diagnosis, 7/6 cl.
Meyer's (H. von) The Organs of Speech, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
Moncel (Count F. L. du) and Gerald's (F.) Electricity as a Motive Power, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

General Literature.

Baxter's (C. M.) Chess Problems, collected and arranged by C. R. Baxter, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Black's (W.) Shadow Bells, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
Bouillet's (L.) How the Battle was Won, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
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THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

DR. HENRY STEBBING, who died on the 22nd inst. in his eighty-fifth year, was a hard-working clergyman for the whole period since his ordination, exactly sixty-one years ago, by the friend of his parents, the venerable Bishop Bathurst. All the virtues, according to the late Lord Lytton, were in the habit of taking up their abode with the Bishop of Norwich; but he was not a vigilant administrator, and half his clergy were non-resident. Henry Stebbing had taken priest's orders only a few months when he was in charge of three parishes for absentee incumbents. On the Sunday he commonly rode a circuit of forty miles to perform his duties. When he removed to London, after a brief tenure of the vicarage of Hughenden, he laboured as strenuously and more satisfactorily. For twenty-eight years he was minister of St. James's Chapel in the Hampstead Road, and of the cemetery behind it belonging to St. James's, Piccadilly. He calculated that he had read the funeral service over 18,000 persons. Every Sunday he preached two elaborate sermons, besides Wednesday evening lectures and saints' day celebrations. Voluntarily he added the pastoral care of a poor and populous neighbourhood, and for forty-four years the very onerous chaplaincy of University College Hospital. In 1857 Bishop Tait partially redeemed his predecessor's neglect of an exemplar of indefatigable clerical zeal by presenting Dr. Stebbing to the City benefice of St. Mary Somerset, worth 400/- a year. Dr. Stebbing, however, compressed the work of two men's lives into one; and it is as the diligent and enthusiastic man of letters that he chiefly claims to be commemorated here. He ventured into print before he went to college, with a volume of poems. An interval of a few years followed, during which he was studying mathematics at St. John's, Cambridge, and pastoral and equestrian theology on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. Thenceforward he was vowed to literature as much as to divinity. He could scarcely understand what leisure meant, except time to write and appear the printer's messenger ever waiting in the vestibule for copy. The successes of Scott, and Byron, and Jeffrey, and Wilson, and the Lake School had fired the ambition of half the schoolboys of the kingdom. Henry Stebbing thirsted, like many other country youths, for access to London publishers and London literary society. He came to London fifty six years back, and may be said never afterwards, except for a passing holiday, to have quitted it. If he did not find the metropolis a literary El Dorado, he found there the labour he loved and abundance of it.

The following is a list of his works:—Poems: ‘On the Months’; ‘The Wanderers,’ 1817; ‘The Minstrel of the Glen,’ 1818,—essays: ‘Network; or, Thoughts in Idleness,’ 1826,—

contributions in prose and verse to the annuals the ‘Amulet,’ ‘Iris,’ ‘Forget-me-not,’—‘The History of Chivalry and the Crusades,’ in ‘Constable’s Miscellany,’ 2 vols., 1830; ‘The Lives of the Italian Poets,’ 3 vols., 1831, and a new edition in 1 vol., 1860; several volumes of sermons and separate discourses; prefaces, lives, and notes to works published in the “Sacred Classics,” 1832-4, and in the “English Classics,” 1835-42; ‘Notes on the Bible and on the Book of Common Prayer,’ 1835-7; ‘History of the Church and the Reformation,’ in ‘Lardner’s Cyclopaedia,’ 4 vols., 1839; ‘A Continuation of Milner’s Church History,’ in 3 vols., 1842; ‘The Christian in Palestine,’ 1846; ‘A History of the Universal Church,’ 2 vols., 1847; Knight’s ‘Pictorial Prayer Book’; translations, from the German, of Dr. Paul Henry’s ‘Life of Calvin’ and Neander’s ‘Church History,’ 1849; editions, with essays and notes, of the works of Shakspeare, Bunyan, Josephus, Tomline, T. Scott, Fleetwood, and Barnes; ‘Jesus: a Poem in Six Books,’ 1851; ‘Christian Graces in the Olden Time,’ 1851; ‘The Long Railway Journey, and other Poems,’ 1852; ‘Helps to the Thoughtful Reading of the Gospels,’ 1854; and ‘Near the Cloisters,’ a tale in 2 vols., 1858.

He contributed in addition a profusion of anonymous essays to periodicals, from April, 1827—when the first review he ever wrote, a notice of a sermon by Dean Copleston, appeared in the *Christian Review* and *Clerical Magazine*—down to the latest years of his busy life. He saw the foundations laid of the age of periodical literature, of annuals, magazines, and reviews. He was among its foremost pioneers. Two magazines he owned and edited, the *Christian Enquirer* and the *Literary Companion*. But he valued most of all his connexion with the *Athenæum* at its foundation in 1828. The first review it contained was from his pen. In 1878 an interesting letter by him appeared in these columns, giving his reminiscences of the origin of the journal fifty years before.

During his long career he associated intimately with a crowd of eminent Englishmen, resembling one another only in love for literature. He breakfasted with Samuel Rogers. He was familiar with Isaac D'Israeli and his noble library. He was one of the few admitted to Coleridge's death-bed. His range of friendships was wide enough to comprise Haynes Bayly the half-forgotten song writer, Panizzi, Eastlake, Dean Hook, Sir Charles Bell and Wheatstone, and Tholuck of Halle. All the most conspicuous London publishers were among his friends. He had worked for the Longmans, Baldwin, Rivington, Colburn, Bentley, Cadell, Virtue, and Charles Knight. He knew the ways of almost every great London printing office. He had been a hearer of Edward Irving and Chalmers and the preacher Rowland Hill; Prof. Huxley and many others as famous and more orthodox had been hearers of him. He delighted in London, and had watched it grow to double the area it filled when first he became one of its residents. He was never heard to complain of its mud, its smoke, or its fogs. On his first arrival he, with his young wife, lodged in St. Paul's Churchyard, that he might be sufficiently far from green fields. He hardly thought it an additional attraction to his chaperely of St. James that the Tottenham Court Road end of the Hampstead Road was in 1829 within a minute's walk of meadows and hedgerows. He and his wife lived to find their home of fifty years encrusted in miles of bustling streets, and he at all events did not repine. His London could not be too big or too noisy for him. He knew it well, and it knew him. His was one of the accustomed figures and faces to which London is used; many will miss him whom he would not have recognized either by name or by sight.

One of his sons, himself a journalist by profession, writes: “My father possessed one of the most versatile and elastic temperaments that ever man was blessed with. He had been

burdened with many cares, but his mind appeared to be constructed in water-tight compartments. When he had a chance fortnight or three weeks of leisure for a tour among cathedrals and galleries abroad he could lock his anxieties securely away and exult in a holiday like a lad fresh from school. With the shadow of death already darkening over him, within ten days of the end, on a chance remark of mine that my two boys of ten and eight had begun "Gulliver's Travels," he sat down again to the marvels of Lilliput with an enjoyment as keen and as spontaneous as theirs. Nothing but the perpetual spring of youth in him could have withstood the constant friction to which he was subjected by the conflict of clerical and literary duties. No hour of the day, or, it may be said, of the night, was free from the contingency of a summons to visit the sick and dying. Weary as he might be, or absorbed in some work of historical research or in the play, not least exhausting, of imagination, it never entered his mind to refuse or delay his attendance. Away at once he would go; the moment he had returned from the scene of squalor and suffering, down again he would sit to his manuscript; his thoughts obediently would do his bidding, and flow once more from his pen. Perhaps that incessant interchange of toil was his receipt for surviving to eighty-four years, and keeping the happy freshness and hopefulness of life to the latest hour."

ANNALS OF THE EARLY CALIPHATE.

September 14, 1883.

WHILE acknowledging the appreciative notice of the "Annals of the Early Caliphate" in your issue of the 25th ult., I accept your challenge in respect of the date given by me for the commencement of the Hegira era, viz., April 19th, 622 A.D. Following Wüstenfeld, you make it the middle of July, or three months later.

The difference is simply in the two ways of calculating the Arab calendar up to the eighth year of the Hegira. At the *farewell pilgrimage* in that year Mahomet abolished the triennial intercalary month, by which the Arabs kept their lunar year abreast of the solar year. M. C. de Perceval holds that up to that time intercalation took place every third year, and he has framed his calculations accordingly (see the table at the end of his first volume). Thus, according to him, three intercalations took place between the first and the eighth years of the Hegira; Wüstenfeld and others allow none; and so the difference of three months took place.

From the eighth year of the Hegira all calculations agree, so that the difference, after all, is not very important. But I entirely follow C. de Perceval's reasoning, and accordingly have adopted his dates prior to the *farewell pilgrimage* (see M. C. de Perceval, vol. i. pp. 241 *et seq.*, and p. 413, and vol. iii. p. 17; also "Life of Mahomet," vol. i. pp. ccvi *et seq.*).

Exception is also taken by you to the date 634 A.D. as that of Yezdegird's accession to the throne of Persia. But the Arabian authorities are clear on this point, and so are C. de Perceval and Weil, the Yezdegird era notwithstanding. The subject will be found discussed by M. C. de Perceval, vol. iii. p. 65, and by Weil, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. p. 63.

W. MUIR.

MR. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER'S DIARY.

THE series of quarto pamphlets which, under the title of "An Old Man's Diary : Forty Years Ago," were printed in 1871 for private circulation, are probably the only writings partaking of the character of a regular diary or journal which the late Mr. Payne Collier has left behind him. Their contents are very much like those of other diaries kept by men of letters; but it was the habit of the author to insert among the regular entries in chronological order what he calls "memoranda relating to persons, in-

cidents, and papers" which appeared to be pertinent to the matter of the text. The entries record interviews and conversations with distinguished literary and other persons in the years 1832 and 1833, together with letters and literary and biographical anecdotes picked up in society or in the diarist's well-known fields of study. The reason why the diary is limited to so brief a period is given by Mr. Collier himself. It was that earlier journals which he had kept were juvenile or desultory efforts, and that the system of making fuller and more regular entries was given up by him after 1833 in favour of mere jottings. Mr. Collier's motives for withholding the work from the public, apart from the modest scruples which he expresses regarding the interest of his journal to readers beyond his "circle of private friends," may now be fairly considered at an end, twelve or thirteen years having elapsed since he penned the preface, wherein he observes that he is "not aware that more than two individuals mentioned in it are now alive." A considerable space is devoted to the author's relations with his patron, the Duke of Devonshire, to whose princely munificence, kindly unaffected nature, and genial hospitality Mr. Collier bears testimony in a rather old-world style of courtesy, but not ungraceful panegyric. Now and then it is true that the chronicle descends to rather trivial matters:

"The Duke gave several very large musical parties during the spring, to some of which he personally invited my wife and myself. We borrowed a carriage of a friend and went. The attention the Duke paid to such 'nobodies' as we were was remarkable, and he introduced us to the circle round the singers (Grisi, Tamburini, Lablache, &c.), where the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and the Princess Mary, formed the centre. On another occasion, when my wife was not there with me, the Duke spied me out, standing at the door with old Sam Rogers, and purposely came from a throng of visitors to bring us into the room. I asked him afterwards in what way he paid the performers? and he answered that it was not usually in hard money, but in jewels, which were often more costly; and he showed me the bracelet he was about to present to Grisi for singing three songs: the chief stone in it was a sapphire, and the value of it exceeded 50L."

In other places he records in dialogue form conversations with the Duke on the subject of old plays and their authors and old books in general, which show the intelligent interest which his patron took in his own valuable collections. In mentioning Thackeray the diarist antedates by some years the appearance of "The Yellow-plush Papers," the reference to which under date February 24th, 1832, must clearly have been a later interpolation. After referring to a service rendered to Douglas Jerrold in introducing him to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Collier continues:

"1832, Feb. 24.—Something of the same kind happened with Thackeray, at a time when he was chiefly known as the writer of the 'Yellow-plush Papers' in *Frazer's [sic] Magazine*. He wished me to introduce him to the *Morning Chronicle*, but I do not think that his application there was successful: I, however, one day met him near Somerset House, walking along at a prodigious pace, when he stopped me and said, 'Collier, I know that you will be very glad to hear that I have this moment come from concluding an engagement with a publisher, who will give me 200L.' (I am not sure that it was not 300L.) 'a year, if I will fill only eight pages of his monthly publication.' I, of course, congratulated him, for I knew that it was just then of great importance to him, as he lived in rather an expensive house in Coram Street and kept a man servant. I dined with him there, in company with John Mitchell Kemble and his first wife, the daughter of a German professor; but who had the dirtiest nails I ever saw any body sit down to table with. There were three or four other diners, but it was one of the dullest parties of the sort I ever remember. I subsequently asked Thackeray how, considering his circumstances, he could afford to keep a livery servant (who by the way wore very old-fashioned cut clothes, with broad worsted lace down the fronts and round the pockets), and he told me that the old man (at least sixty) had been a sort of heirloom from his father; and that, rather than not serve the son, he was content with his keep, and

almost no wages. Thackeray supported him while the old fellow lived."

William Hazlitt's love affairs have already given rise to a good deal of biographical gossip:—

"1832, March 2.—William Hazlitt called upon me; and, as I had not been able to procure one, I asked him for a copy of his 'Liber Amoris,' published several years ago; he said he had not one, and seemed shy of talking about it, as he probably knew that I was acquainted with the object of his romantic attachment. In fact, she was the daughter of a tailor, at whose house he had lodged, near Clement's Inn, whom my father had employed when the girl was quite a child: I had the statement from him. She grew up to be pretty, with a nice oval face and a good complexion, but the portrait opposite the title-page of 'Liber Amoris' was fancy more than reality."

Of the tailor's daughter we have all heard before. Recording an interview with Wordsworth, the diarist gives on the poet's authority some odd anecdotes regarding De Quincey and Hartley Coleridge:—

"He told us, among other things, that, on the mother's side, he was descended from the old Cumberland family of the Crackenthorpess. De Quincey [sic], the opium-eater, has taken shelter within the precincts of Holyrood House, in consequence of debt, where his mother allows him 200L a-year. He was resident in Wordsworth's house when he wrote the greater part of his book; and the poet seemed to make it a complaint against De Quincey that, in those articles out of which his book was manufactured, he had gone into painful circumstances of a domestic nature, particularly with reference to the death of Wordsworth's daughter. Consequently, Wordsworth said, that after he had once read the book, he put it away.....Wordsworth spoke much of Hartley Coleridge, the poet's son, and said that he was a man of high genius, and a fellow of Oriel, till he was obliged to relinquish it [sic] in consequence of his peculiarities, or irregularities. It seemed that the fellows of Oriel were very aristocratic, and objected to H. C., among other things, because he had bought apples at a stall, and had eaten them as he walked along the High Street. However, he gave most offence by the unrestrained freedom of his speech, and by threats to introduce all sorts of changes into the College."

The following adds another touch to the record of the eccentricities of Lady Holland:—

"The Duke lately took me with him to Holland House, and introduced me to the master and mistress: his lordship was easy and gentlemanly, but my lady, the *divorcee* of Sir Godfrey Webster, was evidently on her hind legs. I do not wonder that she ran away with Lord Holland, a most engaging man; but I do wonder that he ran away with her, a coarse, overweening woman. There were plenty of literary celebrities there, from Moore and Campbell down to R., but we did not stay long: it was quite obvious that 'my lady' required a good deal of homage, but I kept out of her way, and so, I thought, did the Duke, after he had paid his first attention to her. She was fond of having a deferential circle round her, while Lord Holland moved about, and made himself agreeable to everybody. She is stated to be arrogant and self-willed, and does not scruple to intrude herself where she likes: I am credibly informed that when there is a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, though she has no more right to be there than any woman out of the street, she expects not only to be allowed to be present, but to offer her opinion upon any question, literary or scientific. I said to Sir Henry Ellis (Chief Librarian) one day, 'Whose chair is that upon wheels?' — That is Lady Holland's seat (he replied), and she is wheeled into the trustees' room upon it, and always placed on the left hand of the president. I laughed at the notion; but he added that it was her custom, when in London, and that no trustee seemed disposed to dispute her right."

Mr. Collier's interest in the drama was by no means limited to the glorious era of "Eliza and our James," as appears by the conspicuous place which the players, plays, and playhouses of the latter part of the past and earlier part of the present century occupy in these pages. His recollections of the contemporary stage begin so early that the diarist, who was but the other day among us in full possession of his faculties, including an excellent memory, could recall dramatic performances in 1797. He well remembered seeing in 1803 John Philip Kemble as Rolla and Mrs. Siddons as Elvira; and he says he was present at the first appearance of both Mathews and Liston in London—Mathews

playing Jabol in 'The Jew,' at the Haymarket, in 1803, and Liston, in 1805, Sheepface in 'The Village Lawyer,' at the same house. Suet, Munden, and Lewis, "light of limb," also figure among early theatrical reminiscences.

According to his fashion of illustrating the entries, the diarist supplements his notes of an abortive negotiation for assisting Campbell in writing his life of Mrs. Siddons with the following interesting letter, written to a near and confidential friend, on the subject of a performance in her famous part in Otway's 'Venice Preserved':—

"1 Nov. 1805.

"To speak sincerely, and as it were to myself, making my own confession, I never played more to my own satisfaction than last night in Belvidera; if I may so say, it was hardly acting, it seemed to me, and I believe to the audience, almost reality; and I can assure you that, in one of my scenes with my brother John, who was the Jaffier of the night (a part by the way of which he is not very fond), the real tears 'coursed one another down my innocent nose' so abundantly, that my handkerchief was quite wet with them when I got off the stage. I do not like to play Belvidera to John's Jaffier so well as I shall when Charles has the part: John is too cold—too formal, and does not seem to put himself into the character: his sensibilities are not as acute as they ought to be for the part of a lover: Charles, in other characters far inferior to John, will play better in Jaffier—I mean to my liking. We have rehearsed it. The Pierre was a Mr. Snow (a banker's nephew), whose stage-name is Hargrave: he is a sort of professional amateur, with a good figure, and may do better hereafter; but at present he is hard and dry: the wheels of his passion want oiling, and his voice is harsh; though that is not of so much consequence in Pierre. He wants to play Othello, but I fear it will not do: he would be more fit for Iago with a little practice. To return to myself, I never was more applauded in Belvidera certainly; though, of course, as a piece of mere acting, it is not at all equal to my 'Lady.' Belvidera, I assure you again, was hardly acting last night: I felt every word as if I were the real person, and not the representative. Excuse all this about Yours most affectionately,"

"S. SIDDONS."

It appears that Charles Kemble succeeded to the part of Jaffier on the 7th of the same month. Most readers will agree with the diarist that this letter (copied by the diarist from the original) does not support the opinion of Campbell that Mrs. Siddons's epistles were "very insipid and worthless." Mr. Collier thus refers to another stage celebrity:—

"I twice saw the famous Mrs. Abington at parties given by Sergeant Rough, in Bedford Row. She was shrunk by age into a small woman, but was very sprightly, and, in spite of her wrinkles, attractive to all the company. She had quitted the stage in 1798, having played Scrub for her benefit two years earlier: her most celebrated characters were Estifania and Beatrice, and she was fond of referring to her theatrical triumphs. She died early in 1815."

Another glimpse of ladies famous in theatrical history is afforded under date May 26th, 1833:—

"The Duke had danced the night before at a ball, where he met two famous ornaments of the stage in different departments, Miss O'Neil [sic] and Miss M. Tree, one now married to Mr. [afterwards Sir] Wrixon Becher, and the other to a wealthy young tea-merchant of the name of Bradshaw. The Duke danced with both, and infinitely prefers the last, not only for her beauty, but for her genuine simplicity—not stage-simplicity, that very common and offensive substitute. He says that Mrs. Becher (O'Neil) is not, and that Mrs. Bradshaw is, a natural character; and he gave me the following contrasted anecdotes of them. He was dining in a company where they both were present, and it was proposed that on a future day they should all go to the theatre together. Mrs. Becher, who had been many years on the stage, both in England and Ireland, was always anxious to sink her profession, affected not even to know at what hour the performances began, and, when somebody in company recited a few lines from one of her most popular parts, she went so far as to pretend not to know from whence the quotation came. On the other hand, Mrs. Bradshaw (the Tea Tree), who is fond of talking of acting, and of her professional triumphs, and never considers herself above them, when crossing the stage from a private box, in front of the audience, but behind the curtain, exclaimed to the Duke, who was leading her, 'How I do love the smell of those dear, delightful foot-lamps! I never shall be happier than when I was gaining a

living for myself and our family by having them constantly under my nose.' One of the sisters had been a *Columbine*. The Duke told me that after Miss Farren became Countess of Derby, she was too much like Miss O'Neil, and too little like Mrs. Bradshaw."

Mr. Collier's love of the stage induced him to covet the thankless office of Licenser of Plays, of which he appears to have been anxious to undertake the onerous duties for mere love of the work. Nothing could be more straightforward than the course which he adopted, which was simply that of asking George Colman to resign:—

"April 30 [1833].—I have just quitted old Colman (*i.e.*, George Colman Junior, as he was called in the lifetime of his father, the author of 'The Jealous Wife') and Mrs. Gibbs in Brompton Square. My business was peculiar. It was, if I could, to get him to resign the office of Licenser of Plays, which the Duke of Devonshire intimated he would give me if I succeeded. I did not succeed, although, at the instance of the Duke, I offered Colman every farthing of the income the place produced while he lived. The Duke told me that he wished me all success, but felt pretty sure of failure, if only because Colman was such a staunch old Tory, that he would grant nothing to a Whig Lord Chamberlain: at the same time, as he wanted me back soon, he sent me from Piccadilly to Brompton in his own brougham. The moment I broached the matter to Colman (Mrs. Gibbs did not come into the room until he sent for her), he put a negative upon it: he heard my proposal without interruption, and then said, 'Mr. Collier, I will not do it: I give you no reason, and I am not bound to give you one, but I can not do it.' I observed that, under the circumstances, I was not surprised, and I hoped that he would not take my proposal amiss, as I was not unauthorized to make it. He added, 'No; you are quite right in asking, and I think I am quite right in refusing. The Duke of Devonshire is a very kind man, as you know, but in this instance I cannot oblige him, nor you.' I was taking up my hat, when he said (trotting to the bell, for he was very gouty, and then clearly suffering), 'Wait a minute: I want somebody else to know that I have refused.' When the maid-servant answered the bell, he said, 'Tell your mistress I want to speak to her'; and in came Mrs. Gibbs as if she had been waiting outside. Colman just introduced me by name, but did not utter that of Mrs. Gibbs, yet every body knew that she lived with him: she was still good looking, but fat, and not well dressed. 'I have just had an offer' (said Colman) 'to give up my place, on condition that I should still receive all the emoluments, and I have refused the offer: am I right?' 'Certainly,' said the lady. 'I see no reason why you should relinquish a position so appropriate to a man of your character, reputation, and connexions.' Of course there was no more to be said: I took up my hat, shook Colman by the hand, who politely hoped I would do him the favour to call again when I happened to be in Brompton, and quitted the house with a bow."

Under the circumstances the behaviour of Colman (whose self-chosen appellation by the way was not George Colman Junior, but "George Colman the Younger") can hardly be said to have been uncourteous.

An anecdote given by Mr. Collier in his preface as an "omission from his diary" is interesting from its relating to Rodd, of whom it will be remembered that Mr. Collier purchased the famous "Perkins folio":—

"In the winter of 1813-14 I was in Holland, where I purchased several books: one of them was an imperfect copy of Tyndale's Gospel of St. Matthew, to which the date 1526 has been assigned, and which seems to be the very earliest translation into English of any portion of the New Testament. Many years afterwards, I think in the spring of 1832, I happened to shew it to Rodd, the learned bookseller. I was at that time ignorant upon the subject, and Rodd offered me books to the value of two or three pounds for it. I gladly accepted them; and on farther inquiry Rodd became confirmed in his opinion, that my fragment of a volume was of the greatest historical and bibliographical importance—so much so, that it has just been reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Arber. Rodd, finding what a treasure he had procured, sold it to Mr. T. Grenville, as I heard, for 50*l.* In Holland it had only cost me a florin; but I no more blamed Rodd for benefiting by his superior knowledge, than I blamed myself for giving so little for it to the Rotterdam bookseller."

M. T.

MR. CHARLES JOHN STEWART.

On Monday, the 17th inst., died Charles John Stewart, the well-known theological bookseller, of King William Street, Strand. Born in Scotland about the beginning of the present century, Mr. Stewart at an early age entered the navy; but his love for books was so great that he quitted the service after the peace of 1815, and was apprenticed to a bookseller in Edinburgh. After serving his time he came to London, and obtained a situation at the once well-known book store of Lackington in Finsbury Pavement. On leaving Lackington's he entered the house of Ogle, Duncan & Cochrane, at No. 37, Paternoster Row, the predecessors of Messrs. Blackwood, where he remained until he joined in starting the second-hand book business of Howell & Stewart. On Mr. Howell leaving the firm Mr. Stewart migrated to King William Street, where he carried on business until his retirement, when his stock of theological books, perhaps one of the largest known, was brought to the hammer, and realized between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* His extensive knowledge of books and his long connexion with the book trade made his conversation a great treat to all bibliophiles. He will be much regretted and his loss will be severely felt by many, especially by the Booksellers' Provident Institution, of which he was an old and valued member.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO.'s list of announcements includes Mr. Everard F. im Thurn's 'Among the Indians of British Guiana,' sketches, chiefly anthropologic, from the interior,—an account of Arctic exploration and adventure from the journals of the late Lieut.-Com. George W. De Long,—a translation, by Messrs. F. W. Cornish and G. W. Prothero, of Ranke's 'Universal History,'—'Ancient and Modern Britons,'—'A History of Sculpture,' by Mrs. Mitchell,—'The History and Principles of the Civil Law of Rome,' by Prof. Sheldon Amos,—'Lincolnshire and the Danes,' by the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild,—'The Historical Basis of Socialism in England,' by H. M. Hyndman,—'Education and Educators,' by David Kay, F.R.G.S.,—the second volume of the translation of Rosmini's 'Origin of Ideas,'—and a translation, by Vice-Admiral Maxse, of Camille Pelletan's narrative of 'The Suppression of the Commune (1871).' Mr. E. H. Percival contributes a 'Life of Sir David Wedderburn,'—the author of 'Charles Lowder' has a 'Life of the late Rev. James Skinner,'—Mrs. R. F. Wilson gives an account of 'The Christian Brothers: their Origin and Work, with a Sketch of the Life of their Founder, the Venerable Jean Baptiste de la Salle,'—Mr. Arthur Lillie has completed a 'Popular Life of Buddha,'—and Mrs. Kingsley has condensed into one volume the narrative of the late Charles Kingsley's life. Prof. Villari completes his 'Life and Times of Niccolò Machiavelli' by the publication of the third and fourth volumes, translated, as were the previous volumes, by his wife; and Mr. N. H. Thomson gives a translation of the illustrious Florentine's 'Discourse on the First Decade of Titus Livius.'

Amongst literary and critical works the same publishers announce a volume of 'Seventeenth Century Studies,' as a contribution to the history of English poetry, by Mr. E. W. Gosse,—a critical study of Francis Beaumont, by Mr. G. S. Macaulay, who has endeavoured to separate the share of Beaumont from that of Fletcher in the dramas which bear their names, and to estimate the character of the former as a dramatist,—two volumes of essays by the late Dr. Ward, collected from various reviews, and edited by his son, Mr. Wilfrid Ward,—a volume on 'The Animal Lore of Shakespeare's Time,' by Miss E. Phipson,—'Parliamentary Reform,' an essay by the late Walter Bagehot,—and 'Essays on Diet,' by Prof. F. W. New-

man. Mr. Lewis Morris's 'Day and Night' will be ready in a fortnight; Mr. Austin Dobson's 'Old World Idylls, and other Poems,' is also announced. Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., continues his classical translations with a volume from Lucretius, entitled 'The System of Epicurus,' being a new rendering of Lucretius's poem 'De Rerum Natura.' The same publishers also promise a new edition of Keats's 'Poetical Works,' edited by Mr. W. T. Arnold,—new illustrated editions of Mr. Tennyson's 'The Princess' and Owen Meredith's 'Lucile,'—and a new anthology in five volumes, entitled 'English Verse,' edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard. The "Parchment Library" will be increased by 'English Lyrics'; a selection from 'English Comic Dramatists,' with critical notes and précis, by Mr. Oswald Crawford; 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' with an introduction and illustrative notes by Mr. Austin Dobson; and 'The Book of Psalms,' literally translated by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. The edition of Shakespeare belonging to this series will be completed by the issue of the twelfth volume, containing 'Pericles' and the poems. Fiction is represented by a new novel entitled 'Donal' Grant,' by George Mac Donald, and the two concluding volumes of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works. The books on military science include 'A System of Field Training,' by Major C. K. Brooke,—the first part of 'The Elements of Military Administration,' by Major J. W. Buxton,—and 'Military Law: its Procedure and Practice,' by Major Siason C. Pratt, the last two volumes being additions to Col. Brackenbury's "Military Handbooks." The long promised 'Catholic Dictionary,' edited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. E. Addis, will be published in November, and the following theological works are also announced:—'Thirty Thousand Thoughts,' edited by Canon H. D. M. Spence, the Rev. Joseph Exell, and others, to be completed in six large volumes, of which the first is just ready,—'The Lord's Day; or, the Christian Sunday, its Unity, History, and Perpetual Obligations,' by the Rev. Morris Fuller,—a 'Second Series of Prayers, with a Second Discourse on Prayer,' by the late George Dawson,—"The Larger Hope," a sequel to 'Salvator Mundi,' by the Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D.—'Apocalyptic Glimpses,' by the Rev. C. B. Waller,—'The Duality of all Divine Truth in our Lord Jesus Christ,' by the Rev. George Morris,—"Genesis in Advance of Present Science," by a Septuagintarian Beneficed Presbyter,—and 'What Think Ye of the Christ?' by Samuel Clifford. A number of new contributions to the "Pulpit Commentary" are in preparation, of which the earliest will be the volumes on 1 Chronicles, by the Rev. Prof. P. C. Barker, —Acts, by the Right Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D.,—and 1 and 2 Corinthians, by Canon Farrar. Two new volumes in the "International Scientific Series" will be a translation of Georg Hermann von Meyer's work on 'The Organs of Speech and their Application in the Formation of Articulate Sounds,' and Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's work on 'Fallacies: a View of Logic from the Practical Side.'

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. also promise new and cheaper editions of Lady Bloomfield's 'Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life,'—Prof. Sayce's 'Science of Language,'—'The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India,' by Capt. J. H. Baldwin,—'The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land,' by Mrs. Richard Burton,—'The Human Race, and other Sermons,' by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson,—'The Spirit of the Christian Life,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke,—'The Divine Patriot, and other Sermons,' by the Venerable Archdeacon Blunt,—'The Creed of Science, Religious, Moral, and Social,' by William Graham,—'Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India,' under the title of 'Hodson of Hodson's Horse,' with additional matter by his brother,

the Rev. G. H. Hodson,—and 'Ups and Downs of Spanish Travel,' by H. Belsches Graham Bellingham. They are also issuing in a cheap form Sir Henry Taylor's 'Philip van Artevelde,' 'The Virgin Widow,' and 'The Statesman.'

In Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s list are 'The Raven,' by E. A. Poe, illustrated by Gustave Doré,—'Temples and Elephants,' by Carl Bock,—'Voyages of Discovery,' by Deputy-Inspector-General Robert McCormick, R.N., F.R.C.S.,—'Fifty Years of Concession to Ireland,' by R. Barry O'Brien,—a serial issue of Yriarte's 'Florence,'—'Queen Victoria: her Girlhood and Womanhood,' told for girls by Grace Greenwood,—an illustrated edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,'—'From Year to Year,' by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth,—'The Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson,' compiled by Peter Orlando Hutchinson, one of his great-grandsons,—'A Naval Career during the Old War,' by Clements R. Markham, C.B.,—'Madagascar and the Malagasy Embassy,' by A. Tacchi, secretary to the Queen of Madagascar,—'The Laws concerning Public Health,' by W. R. Smith, M.D.,—'Romantic Stories of the Legal Profession,'—'The Riverside Shakespeare,' edited by Richard Grant White,—'Fortunes made in Business,' by various writers,—'Collacon: an Encyclopaedia of Prose Quotations,' compiled by Edward Parsons Day,—'Italian Rambles,' by J. J. Jarves,—'Voice, Song, and Speech,' by Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.E., and Emil Behnke,—'George Eliot: a Critical Study,' by George Willis Cooke,—'Life of Whittier,' by R. A. Underwood,—'The Cruise of the Falcon,' by E. J. Knight,—'Ceylon in 1883,' by John Ferguson,—'Twixt France and Spain,' by E. Ernest Bilbrough, illustrated by Gustave Doré,—'Sailor's Language: a Collection of Sea-terms and their Definitions,' by W. Clark Russell,—'Our Sceptred Isle,' by Alexander Macdonald,—'Antoine Watteau,' by J. W. Mollett, in the "Great Artists" series,—'Spanish and French Artists,' by Gerard Smith, a new volume in Low's series of educational art books,—and the following boys' books: 'Jack Archer: a Tale of the Crimea,' by G. A. Henty; 'The Story of Roland'; 'The Story of Siegfried,' by James Baldwin; and 'The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood,' by Howard Pyle.

Messrs. Trübner & Co.'s announcements are these:—Vol. i. of 'The World as Will and Idea,' by Schopenhauer, translated from the German by R. B. Haldane and John Kemp,—'Indian Idylls,' from the Sanskrit of the 'Mahâbhârata,' by Edwin Arnold, C.S.I.,—'The People and Politics,' by G. W. Hosmer, M.D.,—'Juán de Valdés' Commentary upon St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians,' translated from the Spanish by J. T. Betts, with lives of Juán and Alfonso de Valdés by Edward Boehmer,—the first monthly part of 'The Legends of the Panjab,' by Capt. R. C. Temple,—the first two parts of 'The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India,' by W. Dymock,—'Religion in Europe,' an essay in verse, by the author of 'The Thames,'—Von Hartmann's 'Philosophy of the Unconscious,' translated by William C. Coupland,—vols. ii. and iii. of 'The Guide of the Perplexed of Maimonides,' translated by M. Friedlander, Ph.D.,—'The Modern Languages of Africa,' by R. N. Cust,—'Buddhist Records of the Western World: being the Si-Yu-Ki by Huen Thsang,' translated by Prof. Samuel Beal,—vol. ii. of the Rev. E. M. Wherry's 'Commentary to the Quran,'—'The Temple of Diana at Ephesus,' by James Ferguson, C.I.E., F.R.S.,—'Creeds of the Day,'—a new edition of Comte's 'Catechism of Positive Religion,' translated by Richard Congreve,—'Ἄρθροις Αὐτοῖς,' by George M. Bizynos,—'A Volume of Vocabularies,' originally edited by the late Thomas Wright, F.S.A., enlarged by Prof. R. Wulcker, of Leipzig,—'South African Butterflies,' by Roland Trimen, F.L.S.,—and vol. iii. part ii. of 'The Coins of Southern India,' by Sir W. Elliot.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons will issue Longfellow's posthumous poem 'Michael Angelo,' illustrated by American artists,—Mr. J. C. Harris's 'Nights with Uncle Remus,'—a new edition of Andersen's and Grimm's fairy tales, with coloured illustrations,—the fifteenth edition of 'Every Boy's Book,' edited by Edmund Routledge,—'Tempest Tossed,' by the author of 'Mademoiselle Mori,'—'Schoolgirls all the World Over,'—a new edition of Ritson's 'Robin Hood Ballads,' with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—the 'Circus and Menagerie Book,' the 'Minstrel Book,' and the 'Pantomime Book,' with coloured pictures,—'Ascents and Adventures: a Record of Hardy Mountaineering,' by Henry Frith,—cheaper editions of Robert Routledge's 'Discoveries and Inventions of the Nineteenth Century' and of the 'Popular History of Science,'—'Ashelden School-Room,' by the author of 'Jeannette,'—Mrs. Sale Barker's 'Talks with Little People' and 'Sunday Talks with Mamma,'—a coloured Bible for the young, with 125 illustrations,—a 'Dictionary of Statistics,' by M. G. Mulhall,—Routledge's 'Every Boy's Annual' for 1884,—Routledge's 'Every Girl's Annual' for 1884,—'Little Wideswak' for 1884,—'King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table,' by Henry Frith,—a new edition of Ireland's 'Hogarth,' with eighty-eight copper-plate engravings,—'Lazinella,' and other Drawing-Room Plays,' by E. L. Blanchard and other writers,—'Marvels of the Polar World,' by E. L. Blanchard,—'The Old House in the Square,' by Alice Weber,—and new coloured books designed by Kate Greenaway, Randolph Caldecott, and "Phiz."

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. have in the press: 'Rambles in Alpine Lands,' by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., with etchings by G. S. Hancock,—'The Middle Kingdom,' a work on the Chinese empire, by Prof. S. Wells Williams,—'A History of the Indian Mutiny,' by T. R. E. Holmes, late junior student of Christ Church,—'In Time of War,' by Henry George Keene, C.I.E.,—three new novels, viz., 'Agnes Moran,' by Thomas A. Pinkerton; 'Man Proposes,' by the author of 'Benedicta'; and 'Tay,' by the Rev. W. O. Peile,—'Life of Gustave Doré,' by Blanchard Jerrold,—'Personal Reminiscences of General Skobeleff,' by Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, translated by E. A. Brayley Hodgetts,—the following new volumes in the "Eminent Women Series," viz., 'Maria Edgeworth,' by Helen Zimmern; 'Elizabeth Fry,' by Mrs. E. R. Pitman; 'Madame Roland,' by Mathilde Blind; 'Harriet Martineau,' by Mrs. Fenwick Miller; and 'Countess of Albany,' by Vernon Lee,—'A Land March from England to Ceylon Forty Years Ago,' by Edward Mitford,—'At Home and in Paris,' by Blanchard Jerrold,—'Men of Character,' by Blanchard Jerrold,—'Reminiscences of an Indian Official,' by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I.,—'Gilda Auriabrorum: a History of London Goldsmiths and Plateworkers,' by William Chaffers,—new edition of 'The Management and Treatment of the Horse,' by W. Proctor,—'Punin and Baburin,' translated from the Russian of Tourgueniev by Sydney Jerrold,—'The Orders of Chivalry, English and Foreign, Existing and Extinct,' compiled by Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer,—'Our Young Folks' Plutarch,' edited by Rosalie Kaufman,—'Queer People,' from the Swedish of Leah by Albert Alberg,—'On the Company's Service,'—'Coruña to Sevastopol,' by Col. F. A. Whin Yates,—'The Chotts of Tunis, identified as the Great Inland Sea of Tritonitis of Ancient Times,' by Edward Duergue, Ret. Capt. H.M. Indian Army,—and 'My Musical Life,' by the Rev. H. R. Haweis.

Messrs. Griffith & Farran will publish 'Memories of Seventy Years,' by a niece of Mrs. Barbauld, edited by Mrs. Herbert Martin,—'A Bird's-Eye View of English Literature from the Seventh Century to the Present Time,' by Henry Grey,—an illustrated edition of 'The Raven,' by E. A. Poe,—a new translation, by N. M. P., of the

'Maxims and Moral Reflections' of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld,—and a treatise on 'The New Law of Bankruptcy,' by Archibald Bence Jones, barrister-at-law. Among books for children they will publish: 'Paddy Finn,' by the late W. H. G. Kingston,—'Middy and Ensign'; or, the 'Jungle Station,' by G. Manville Fenn,—'From Cadet to Captain,' by J. Percy Groves,—'Friends though Divided: a Story of the Cavaliers and Roundheads,' by George A. Henty,—a reissue of 'The Favourite Picture-Book and Nursery Companion,' compiled by Uncle Charlie,—'From May to Christmas at Thorne Hill,' by Mrs. D. P. Sandford, author of 'Pussy Tiptoes,'—and 'In Time of War,' by Jas. F. Cobb, a tale of France in 1870. Several new volumes will be added to "The Boys' Own Favourite Library" as well as to "The Girls' Own Favourite Library." Among the additions to the latter is a story by Mrs. Emma Marshall, entitled 'Court and Cottage.' 'Lily and her Brothers' is a true story by G. E. L. Among new colour printed books will be issued 'The Fool's Paradise: Mirth and Fun for Old and Young,' made up from 'The Bilderbogen,' by Dr. Busch,—a reissue of the famous 'English Struwwelpeter,'—a new and cheaper edition of 'Holly Berries,'—'The March Hares and their Friends,' by Arthur S. Gibson, author of 'The Adventures of the Pig Family,' uniform with that book,—'Nora's Trust; or, Uncle Ned's Money,' by Mrs. Gellie (M. E. B.),—'Growing Up,' by Jennett Humphreys,—'A Christmas Pudding for Young Eaters,' by L. C. Skey,—a new set of sixpenny toy-books for the nursery, entitled 'The Holly Series,'—a reissue of 'The Favourite Series' of shilling toy-books,—and a new series of antique toy-books, consisting of reproductions of the original editions of 'The Butterfly's Ball,' 'The Peacock "At Home,"' 'The Lion's Masquerade,' and 'The Elephant's Ball,' the first four books in the famous 'Harris's Cabinet,' published at the beginning of the present century. The illustrations by Mulready have been carefully reproduced. An introduction is added by Charles Welsh.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton's list is as follows:—'Japan: Travels and Researches undertaken at the Cost of the Prussian Government,' by Prof. J. J. Rein, of Marburg,—'Rome: Pagans and Papal,' by the late Mourant Brock,—'George Washington: his Boyhood and Manhood,' by W. M. Thayer,—'Contrary Winds, and other Sermons,' by W. M. Taylor, D.D.,—'Anecdotes of Luther and the Reformation,' Canon Meyrick's 'Is Dogma a Necessity?' and Dr. Whitelaw's 'Is Christ Divine?' being two new volumes of the "Theological Library,"—'What's in a Name?' by Sarah Doudney,—'From Powder Monkey to Admiral,' by the late W. H. G. Kingston,—'Grey Hawk: Life and Adventures among the Red Indians,' by Dr. Macaulay,—'The Angel in the Marble,' by G. F. Pentecost, D.D.,—'The Messages to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor,' by Canon Tait, LL.D.,—'Studies on the Book of Jonah: a Defence and an Exposition,' by Prof. R. A. Redford,—'Wayside Springs from the Fountain of Life,' by Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.,—'God's Timepiece for Man's Eternity,' by G. B. Cheever, D.D.,—'Shore and Sea: Stories of Great Vikings and Sea Captains,' by W. H. Davenport Adams,—'Noble, but not the Noblest,' by Marie Hall,—'In a Corner of the Vineyard,' by Isaac Pleydell,—'Wild Adventures round the Pole,' by Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N.,—'How it all Came Round,' by L. T. Meade,—'A Light unto my Path,' by Miss E. Jane Whately,—'The Sunrise on the Soul; or, the Path for the Perplexed,' by the Rev. J. Oggmore Davies,—'Outline Sermons to Children,' being a new volume of the "Clerical Library,"—two new volumes of "Men Worth Remembering": 'Richard Baxter,' by the Dean of Salisbury, and 'Samuel Rutherford,' by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson,—'Christian Womanhood,' by Mary Pryor Hack,—a new

series of "Consecrated Women,"—and a volume of sermons by the late Canon Harford-Battersby, of Keswick.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Co.'s announcements include 'British Mining,' by Robert Hunt, F.R.S., late Keeper of Mining Records, and formerly Professor of Physics, Royal School of Mines,—'Earthy and other Minerals, and Mining,' by D. C. Davies, F.G.S.,—'Graphic and Analytic Statistics in Theory and Comparison,' by R. Hudson Graham, C.E.,—'A Handbook of the Art of Soap-Making,' by Alexander Watt, —'The Engineers' and Shipowners' Coal Tables,' by Nelson Foley,—'Marine Engines and Steam Vessels,' by Robert Murray, C.E., eighth edition, rewritten by H. S. Barron, A.M.Inst.C.E.,—the following new volumes of Scott's "Farm Engineering Text-Books": 'Farm Building,' by John Scott; 'Barn Implements and Machines'; and 'Field Implements and Machines,'—and in "Weale's Educational Series," 'Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese Dictionary,' by Alfred Elwes.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will issue in their series of "Diocesan Histories" 'Lichfield,' by the Rev. W. Beresford,—in the "Fathers for English Readers," 'St. Hilary and St. Martin,' by Chancellor Cazenove,—and in "Heroes of Literature," 'English Poets,' by John Dennis. Under the general title "The Dawn of European Literature" a set of books is in preparation, of which the first volume is 'Slavonic Literature,' by W. R. Morfill. The Society announce also 'Pictorial Architecture of the British Isles,' by the Rev. H. H. Bishop,—'Optics without Mathematics,' by the Rev. T. W. Webb, F.R.A.S.,—'A Chapter of Science,' by Prof. Stuart, of Cambridge,—'Hops and Hop-Pickers,' by the Rev. J. Y. Stratton,—'Jackanapes,' by Mrs. Ewing, with illustrations by R. Caldecott,—'Red and Blue,' by Mrs. Ewing, with illustration by André,—'A Review of Hume and Huxley on Miracles,' by Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.,—and 'Laila,' by Prof. Frijs, translated by Lord Ducie.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin announces 'Arminius Vambery: his Life and Adventures,' written by himself,—'Pilgrim Sorrow,' by the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva"), translated by Miss Helen Zimmern,—a new selection from 'Luther's Table-Talk,' by Prof. Gibb,—'Light in Lands of Darkness,' by Robert Young, with an introduction by Lord Shaftesbury,—an illustrated edition of 'Robinson Crusoe,'—new editions of Prof. Gibb's prose translations of the epics of 'Gudrun,' 'Beowulf,' and 'Roland'; Edward Garrett's 'House by the Works'; Vernon Lee's 'Prince of the Hundred Soups'; Miss Alcock's 'Roman Students'; 'Heroic Adventure'; James Weston's 'Dick's Holidays'; Mr. E. Step's 'Easy Lessons in Botany'; and Miss Lushington's 'Margaret the Moonbeam,'—and, under the general title of "Lives Worth Living," new editions of 'Leaders of Men,' by H. A. Page; 'Wise Words and Loving Deeds,' by E. Conder Gray; and 'Master Missionaries' and 'Labour and Victory,' by Dr. Japp.

Messrs. Blackie & Son announce 'With Clive in India' and 'By Sheer Pluck,' both by G. A. Henty,—'The Golden Magnet,' by G. Manville Fenn,—'The Wigwam and the War-path,' by Ascott R. Hope,—'Cheep and Chatter,' by Alice Hall,—'Picked up at Sea,' by John C. Hutchesson,—'Dr. Jolliffe's Boys,' by Lewis Hough,—'Jack o' Lanthorn,' by Henry Frith,—'A Waif of the Sea,' by Kate Wood,—'Hetty Gray,' by Rose Mulholland,—'Madge's Mistake,' by Ellen E. Armstrong,—'The Wings of Courage,' translated from the French of George Sand by Mrs. Corkran,—and 'The Patriot Martyr.'

Messrs. J. C. Nimmo & Bain will have ready in October 'A Handbook of Gastronomy,' a new translation of Brillat-Savarin's 'Physiologie du Goût,' with fifty-two etchings by Lalauze,—'The Fables of La Fontaine,' a revised translation, with etchings by A. Delierre,—'Types from

Spanish Story,' by James Mew, with etchings by R. de Los Rios,—'The Fan,' by Octave Uzanne, with illustrations by Paul Avril,—'The Dramatic Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan,' by Richard Grant White,—and a handsome large-paper edition of 'The Works of W. H. Prescott,' in 15 vols.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.'s list comprises 'Alpine Plants,' painted from nature by J. Seboth, text by A. W. Bennett,—Andersen's 'Fairy Tales,' set to music by A. Armstrong,—'Gipsy Folk-Tales,' by W. E. A. Axon,—Claus's 'Text-Book of Zoology,' edited by Adam Sedgwick,—Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends of Ireland,' edited by David Fitzgerald,—'North-Country Fairy Tales,' by Dr. A. Fryer,—'Flowers and Flower-lore,' by the Rev. Hilderic Friend,—'The Best Books: a Classified Bibliography of the Best Current English Books,' by J. Jacobs,—'Australia,' by Dr. K. Jung,—'In the Land of Marvels: the Folk-Tales of Austria and Bohemia,' by the Rev. E. Johnson,—'Text-Book of Entomology' and 'Evolution and Natural Theology,' by W. F. Kirby,—'Lights and Shades of African Life,' by J. S. Little,—'Legends of the Christian Saints,' by W. MacCall,—'The Perfect Home,' a series of nine miniature volumes, by J. R. Miller, D.D.,—'The Microscope,' by Naegeli and Schwendener,—'The Diseases of Plants,' by Prof. McAlpine,—'Needlework for Ladies,' by Dorinda,—'Kisauheli Folk-Tales,' by Commander Ogle, R.N.,—'Cabal and Love,' translated from Schiller by T. Wilkinson,—'Life of Oliver Cromwell,' by J. S. Stallybrass,—'Christ and Democracy' and 'The Christian Anthology,' by the Rev. W. C. Stubbs,—'History of Art,' by F. C. Turner,—and 'In Troubled Times,' a novel, by F. Wallia. The same firm announce the following educational works:—'The Home Geography,' by G. Phillips Bevan, and 'Systematic Cutting Out,' by Mrs. Brand,—the "Classical Text" series: 'Elements of Plane Geometry,' prepared for the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching,—'Manual of Gymnastics,' by Concordia Löfving,—'The Musician,' Grades III. and IV., by Ridley Prentice,—'Seeing and Thinking,' by Dr. Schaible and J. F. Althaus,—'Select Poems from Schiller,' edited by Prof. Sonnenschein and Pogatscher,—'Special Merit Readers,' adapted to the New Code,—'A School Botany,' by Prof. S. H. Vines,—Xenophon's 'Hieros,' edited by R. Shindler,—and a number of gift-books and books for children.

Messrs. Kerby & Endean have in the press 'Poland: her Glory, her Sufferings, her Overthrow,' by Prof. Kalixt Wolski.

Messrs. A. R. Mowbray & Co., of Oxford, will publish shortly 'The Last Abbot of Glastonbury: a Tale of the Days of Henry VIII,' and 'The Priest's Book of Private Devotion,' both by the Rev. A. D. Crake.

Literary Gossip.

It is probably not generally known that Anthony Trollope left behind him an autobiography. Messrs. Blackwood & Sons are preparing it for publication, and hope to issue it in the middle of October. The autobiography brings Trollope's life down to 1876. It is a very frank record of his literary work and of his opinions. His account of the poverty and misery amid which his boyhood and youth were spent will probably be a revelation to those who were most intimate with him in later years. His troubles when he first joined the Post Office and his subsequent success and adventures as a surveyor in Ireland are set down without reserve, and it is obvious that incidents in his own life were the germs of many of the best stories worked into his

novels. The main interest of the book is literary. It gives a detailed history of every one of Trollope's novels that had appeared before the date at which the autobiography closes, his negotiations with publishers, the prices his works commanded, and the reasons which, in his opinion, led to their success or failure. It appears that between 1847, when 'The Macdermots of Ballycloran' was published, and 1879, Trollope had received for his books a sum close upon £9,000. His views on fiction and its place in contemporary literature are set forth at considerable length in chapters on "Novels and the Art of Writing Them," "English Novelists of the Present Day," and "Criticism." He has a good deal to say about politics, and he gives a long account of his unfortunate candidature for Beverley in 1868, the experiences of which he afterwards utilized in 'Ralph the Heir.' A number of anecdotes of himself, public men, authors, and publishers are scattered throughout the book.

MR. GLADSTONE's translation of Cowper's hymn is attracting a good deal of notice in Italy. Signor Bonghi, in a long article upon it, praises it very highly, and says that the Premier has acquired the simplicity and directness which mark the hymns of St. Francis of Assisi.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co. will publish this season the first two volumes of 'The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton,' by his son the Earl of Lytton. They will give the story of his life up to the time of his entrance into Parliament, with an autobiographical sketch, an account of his early literary life, and some writings hitherto unpublished. There will be a number of portraits engraved on steel, facsimiles, and woodcut illustrations.

MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. will bring out about the 15th of October a life of the late Sir Henry Durand, written by his son, together with a selection from his published essays, and the minutes recorded by him as a member of the Indian Government during the viceroyalties of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo. The narrative of Sir Henry Durand's career will touch upon several interesting chapters of Indian history; amongst others, the first Afghan war, the administration of Lord Ellenborough, with whom Durand served as private secretary, the second Sikh war, and the Mutiny.

'COBWEBS OF CRITICISM' is the title of a new volume by Mr. Hall Caine on the contemporary criticism of Byron, Wordsworth, Southey, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF has written a biography of Sir Moses Montefiore, who will enter on his hundredth year on the 24th of October. The book is to be published at the office of the *Jewish World*.

MR. F. G. HEATH is issuing a shilling illustrated edition of his little work 'Burnham Beeches.' Messrs. Rider & Son, at the office of *Forestry*, are the publishers.

At the last monthly meeting of the directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held on Thursday, the 20th inst., Mr. George Henry Longman was elected a member.

A CURIOUS letter to Philip II. from one of his agents has been communicated to the October number of the *Antiquary* by Mr. J. Theodore Bent. It contains a description of the defenceless state of England before the descent of the Spanish Armada.

MR. AXON contributes to the October number of the *Bibliographer* a full account of the once famous bookseller, author, and citizen, Sir Richard Phillips.

'THE OLD STONE CROSSES OF THE VALE OF CLYWDY, NORTH WALES,' is the title of a book about to be published by subscription by the Rev. Elias Owen. The author intends to include "some account of the ancient manners and customs and legendary lore" of the churches in that district, and judging from the specimen of the work issued this will be a prominent feature. The illustrations given in the prospectus are very poor and unsatisfactory.

As an instance of the good effect which the educational enthusiasm of our Government in India is having on the native states, it is worth noting that a subscription has been recently raised, amounting to 40,000 rupees, for the purpose of establishing a female training college at Rajkote in commemoration of Col. Barton, the retiring Political Agent in Kattywar. All the first-class states of Kattywar and Cutch have contributed 5,000 rupees each.

A SCHEME is under consideration by the Anjuman-i-Punjab for the establishment of an institute near London for the education of Punjabe youth. It is proposed that the institution should be conducted with due regard to caste observances. About 40,000 rupees have already been subscribed for the purpose.

IT would be an interesting subject for a curious antiquary to ascertain how many burghs throughout the country have their muniments "preserved" in the same unprotected state as the civic authorities of Edinburgh have confessed theirs to be. In the absence of a safe receptacle in the City Chambers for their ancient public documents, it has been resolved to deposit in the Register House a selection of those considered the most valuable—one being the foundation charter of Holyrood Abbey, A.D. 1128, and another one of the original copies of the Solemn League and Covenant. A catalogue of these documents is being prepared, and will probably be printed.

A WEALTHY citizen of Indiana, Mr. De Pau, has agreed to endow Ashbury University with the sum of 200,000/- sterling, if 30,000/- should be raised from other sources.

MR. FRANK P. BLAIR left in the charge of his son, the late Mr. Montgomery Blair, a great number of letters, manuscripts, and public papers, for the purpose of preparing his biography. The documents filled six large trunks. As Mr. Montgomery Blair had not time to fulfil the task, it will now be undertaken by his son. Amongst the papers are many manuscripts by President Andrew Johnson.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS was unable to attend the Leyden Congress of Orientalists, but his paper 'On the Application of the Roman Alphabet to Sanskrit and other Indian Languages' was read for him by Pandit Shyāmaji Krishṇa-varma.

THE Pope's letter urging the importance of historical studies is to be followed by several important publications. At his desire a volume has been issued at Vienna containing 200 documents from the Vatican archives, throwing light on the share which the Papacy had in the relief of Vienna in 1683. Among the documents are 135 autograph letters of Innocent XI., the Emperor Leopold I., King John Sobieski, and others; and 48 despatches which passed between the nuncio at Vienna and Warsaw. At Ratisbon are announced two volumes of papers from the secret archives of the Vatican bearing on Luther and his times. There is in the press a collection of letters of Monsignor Sadoletto, Clement VII.'s secretary, who was made a cardinal by Paul III. They illustrate the policy of Clement VII. In a few days will be published at Rome the first series of six volumes of documents relating to the papacy of Honorius III. There are also ready for the press eight volumes of ecclesiastical history, which will serve as a continuation of the 'Annals' of Baronius. It is stated that the Pope intends to convene a conference of historians to discuss the best means of carrying out his designs.

In the forthcoming numbers of the *Fanfulla della Domenica* Signor Tommaso Salvini will publish a series of articles to explain the interpretation he has given to those Shakespearean dramas played by him, namely, 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'Othello,' and 'King Lear.'

THE death, on the 19th of this month, is recorded of Mr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., the first Chief Librarian of the Bristol Free Libraries. He was the author of the 'Life of Sebastian Cabot,' published in 1869, and joint author with Mr. John Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library, of 'Bristol Past and Present' lately reviewed in these columns. Mr. Taylor is a candidate for the vacant post of City Librarian of Bristol.

WE regret to have to record the death of the Rev. H. A. Jäschke, the great Tibetan scholar, who passed away, after much and long suffering, at Herrnhut in the afternoon of the 24th inst.

SCIENCE

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In taking a general survey of the work of the British Association, attention is naturally arrested by the addresses delivered by the men of scientific mark who are called upon to preside in the several sections. These addresses are usually thoughtful and suggestive discourses drawn up by acknowledged masters of their respective subjects, and therefore claiming more than momentary attention. Occasionally, to be sure, a paper read at one of the meetings may disclose some startling discovery which overshadows the sectional addresses; but such occurrences are exceptional, and can hardly be said to have happened during the recent session. Moreover, the excellent custom of printing the addresses in advance, so that they may be distributed immediately after their delivery, enables those who attend the meeting to read and digest them at leisure; while the papers communicated to the sections, after being read, are known only by brief extracts or by newspaper reports.

Among the sectional addresses at the Southport meeting the first place must unquestionably

be assigned to the discourse on biology by Prof. Ray Lankester. It is true that some of the other addresses were of a far more technical character, and deserve to be treasured up as solid contributions to the history of the sciences with which they deal; but in forcible outspokenness, in its practical nature, and in suggestiveness, Prof. Lankester's discourse stands out prominently as the one most likely to be generally read and remembered—above all, as the one most likely to be followed by results which will substantially help forward the true work of the Association—that of aiding the "advancement of science."

With much fervour and eloquence Prof. Lankester pleaded for greater liberality on the part of the State in encouraging the prosecution of original research in biological science. In stating his case he draws a broad distinction between the man who devotes his time to research—the maker of new knowledge—and the man whose days are devoted to teaching, in other words, the distributor of existing knowledge. While admitting that the two functions of creating and disseminating knowledge are in some measure distinct, we hold that they are by no means incompatible. Evidently the man who manufactures knowledge may also assist in its distribution; he may even teach with advantage to himself, provided that the teaching does not absorb too large a share of his energies. And, on the other hand, the lecturer may advantageously prosecute a line of original investigation. Nevertheless it is notorious that the keenest investigators of nature often fail as scientific expositors, and in such cases it seems desirable that the student should confine himself to research, free from the distasteful task of lecturing. It is only rarely that we get a Faraday or a Tyndall, a Huxley or a Rolleston. On the whole, it is clear that a man who is seriously engaged in research ought not to be expected to gain his livelihood by lecturing and writing—occupations which tend to dissipate his intellectual energy and leave only imperfect powers for carrying on original work. But if "the researcher" is not possessed of private fortune, how is he to be supported while spending his days in contributing to the stock of human knowledge?

Prof. Lankester answers this question by boldly suggesting that salary, assistants, and laboratories should be furnished by the State. In order to establish his case for "the endowment of research" he shows how inadequate are the provisions which we at present possess for the prosecution of biological investigation in this country. Nor is this destitution limited to biology; scientific research in general is on the verge of pecuniary starvation. It will probably be said that the Government has furnished of late years an annual grant of 4,000/- to the Royal Society for the express purpose of assisting research; but Prof. Lankester objects to any conclusions being drawn from the application of this grant, inasmuch as the subsidy is too small and uncertain to produce any definite effect. What he asks for is a much more solid and better organized system of aid.

The force of Prof. Lankester's appeal is most strikingly seen in the contrast which he draws between the position of biology in this country and that of the same science on the Continent, especially in Germany. It is notable that in every branch of biological inquiry the hard work of original investigation is being actively carried on by the great army of well-trained German observers. To show the extent to which the German Government encourages biology Prof. Lankester has collected some very significant figures. It appears from them that in order to bring our country up to a level with Germany we need, in England alone, no fewer than forty new biological institutes, which he suggests should be distributed over the country in groups of five each—each group offering facilities for the study of zoology, botany,

anatomy, physiology, and pathology. It is estimated that the foundation and maintenance of these new institutes would require a capital sum of about two millions sterling.

And in return for this investment what are the public to receive? Prof. Lankester had no difficulty in showing that biology has a practical side to it—that patient research in biological science has often been rewarded by discoveries and applications of vast value to mankind; and this even when the investigation failed at first to give promise of any solid utility, but was undertaken solely as a matter of theoretical interest. A century ago the microscope, for example, was little more than a scientific toy, yet it has been developed into an engine of unparalleled potency in penetrating the mysteries of biology, and in the hands of skilled observers the use of the microscope has been of incalculable value to humanity. Who can estimate the amount of suffering, and even death, that has been averted by the antiseptic treatment of wounds? Only two years ago Koch of Berlin showed the close connexion between tubercular consumption and the presence of a microscopic parasite; and if means can be found for destroying this minute organism without injuring the victim, it is probable that the physician will be enabled to battle successfully with that terrible scourge of humanity, phthisis. In the course of the Southport meeting the germ theory of disease was ably discussed from a natural history point of view by Dr. W. B. Carpenter.

Even if Prof. Lankester's scheme should be deemed too audacious and extravagant to be carried out in its entirety, he strongly urges that at least there should be founded in London a College of Scientific Research similar to the Collège de France in Paris. There would be no difficulty in supporting an institution on the grandest scale if the property left by Sir Thomas Gresham two centuries and a half ago, and estimated to be now worth three millions sterling, were returned to its proper use. About a hundred years back this property was diverted to other uses by the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company, with the authority of Parliament. Strangely enough, Gresham in his will imprecates those who should misappropriate his bequest as plainly as Shakespeare curses the man who should disturb his bones. It is to be hoped that Prof. Lankester's earnest appeal may lead to some effort being honestly made for the encouragement of research, free from any suspicion of jobbery.

In the course of the meeting the Biological Section expressed a strong desire that the Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition should apply a portion of the handsome surplus, which will no doubt be in their hands at the close of the Exhibition, towards the foundation and support of a marine laboratory at some point on the British coast where zoological investigations could be prosecuted much in the same way as has long been done at Dr. Dohrn's famous station in the Bay of Naples.

The facilities now offered under Mr. Munday's new code for introducing science teaching into elementary schools were noticed with satisfaction by Prof. J. H. Gladstone, who is known to take great interest in school board work. As President of the Chemical Section, however, Dr. Gladstone was compelled to devote the bulk of his introductory address to a purely chemical subject, and the theme which he selected was that of the elements. Handling the topic with much skill, he treated it both historically and speculatively, his point of view being first retrospective and then prospective, at one time looking back at the origin and growth of the doctrine of the elements, and then looking forward to the possibility of some day resolving them into still simpler forms of matter.

It appears that the doctrine of elements may be traced back to a Chinese classic which is certainly older than the writings of Solomon. The "Shoo King," a very venerable Chinese work

embodying a still older document, refers to the five elements, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. The same idea of five elements is found in the Institutes of Menu, but here the elements are somewhat different—the subtle ether, air, fire, water, and earth. By the Greek philosophers the ether was dropped, and the number of elements thus reduced to four. The alchemical teaching of the Chinese philosophers gradually penetrated westwards, and in the course of the eighth century greatly affected the current of Arabian thought. Then arose the learned Sabæan, Yeber-Abou-Moussah-Djaferal-Sofé, known commonly as Geber, who introduced to the West the new alchemical philosophy, including the doctrine of the transmutation of metals, the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life. According to the mystic views of Geber, all metals were composed of mercury, sulphur, and arsenic.

It was not until the last century that the patient labours of such men as Priestley and Lavoisier slowly rolled back the clouds of obscurity in which chemical philosophy had been enshrouded since the Middle Ages. The modern conception of simple and compound bodies was at length established, and at the present day the idea is so deeply rooted in the minds of many chemists that they are apt to regard the so-called elements as absolutely undecomposable. But is such a view really justifiable? In seeking an answer to this suggestion aid may be derived from three distinct lines of investigation. There is first the evidence from spectroscopic research—a quarter from which at one time much light was expected; then the relations subsisting between the atomic weights of certain groups of elements—a subject worked out especially by Newlands in this country and by Mendelieff in Russia; and, lastly, the optical evidence, such as that of the specific refraction of the elements. Prof. Gladstone fails to see any argument derived from these sources fatal to the notion that two or more of our supposed elements may differ from one another in form rather than in substance, or even that all the sixty or seventy known elements are but modifications of one primordial kind of matter. But if the chemist should ever succeed in resolving any of the so-called elements into other kinds of matter, it will probably be by the application of some analytical methods hitherto unknown.

In connexion with the main subject of Dr. Gladstone's address mention may be fitly made of contribution to chemical philosophy in the shape of a paper "On the Constitution of Matter," which was read before the Chemical Section by Prof. A. W. Williamson, of University College, London, the Treasurer of the Association.

For well-nigh half a century Prof. W. C. Williamson, of Manchester, has dedicated his days to the study of fossil plants. There is consequently no geologist in this country who has a right to speak with more authority on questions bearing on the obscure subject of paleo-phytology, and it was meet that in presiding over the Geological Section he should open the proceedings with a dissertation on his favourite theme. To those geologists who have been unable to wade through the long succession of monographs which Prof. Williamson has contributed from time to time to the Royal Society this address will be singularly welcome, inasmuch as it offers a clear and concise exposition of our present knowledge of the carboniferous flora. Those who are not species-makers, but have a taste for philosophical generalizations, will naturally inquire how this knowledge bears on the doctrine of evolution. It seems that we are justified in concluding that the lower types of plant life—the cryptogams and the gymnosperms, the flowerless and naked-seeded plants—appeared upon the earth long prior to the advent of the higher types, the monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous flowering plants. Now the immediate progenitors of many members of the carboniferous vegetation are

known to have flourished during the preceding Devonian age, but of their still earlier ancestors scarce a vestige has yet been brought to light. On any form of evolutionary doctrine, however, there must have existed, ages upon ages prior to Devonian days, a vast succession of forms of vegetable life; for it is notable that when we first meet with a terrestrial flora the cryptogams burst upon us with a grandeur unsurpassed in succeeding strata. More than this: the noble cryptogams of Devonian and carboniferous times must have enjoyed a very wide geographical distribution, their remains being found in the Old World and in the New, in the northern and in the southern hemispheres, in tropical and in polar regions alike. Where are the forefathers of this venerable and lordly flora? True, the early pages of the geological record are provokingly imperfect; but hitherto, however minutely the older palæozoic rocks may have been searched, scarce a vestige of this pre-Devonian flora has been unearthed. Nevertheless it would be rash to base any important conclusions on evidence of only a negative character, and no man can guess what the morrow may bring forth. It is clear, however, that we are not yet in a position to construct a genealogical tree of the vegetable kingdom; and Prof. Williamson, while anxious not to check legitimate speculation, sounds a note of warning against crude generalizations, the moral of his address being simply the old maxim *Festina lente!*

Geology and geography are so closely dovetailed one into the other that Col. Godwin-Austen, who presided over the Geographical Section, was tempted in his introductory address to make frequent digressions from the highroad of geography into the bypaths of geology. Wisely limiting his subject to that particular region with which he happens to possess, by long residence in India, an intimate acquaintance, the region of the Himalayas, he entered into a detailed description of the orography and geological structure of one of the most complex mountain systems on the face of the earth. The study of the miocene and later formations of the Himalaya area led to a comparison between these deposits and those of Lombardy and the valley of the Po. Referring to glacial action, Col. Godwin-Austen expressed his faith in the power of moving ice to deepen rock basins and to move forward up slopes of two or three degrees, thus going far in support of the well-known views of Sir A. C. Ramsay. In the Himalayas two periods of glacial extension, separated by a mild interval, may be clearly detected.

One of the most interesting papers in the Geographical Section was by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, of the India Office, explanatory of the revived scheme for connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by means of a navigable channel through the valley of the Jordan. It was held that a magnificent inland sea could be formed without submerging many historical sites, and with great advantage to the health and prosperity of the neighbouring districts. While the proposed inlet at the Bay of Acre could, no doubt, be easily made, there would be formidable engineering difficulties to face in cutting through the high ground towards the Gulf of Akaba, at the Red Sea end of the canal. The enormous cost of the undertaking, coupled with the natural sentiment against blotting out any sites of Biblical interest, will probably prove, as pointed out by Canon Tristram, an insuperable obstacle to the realization of this bold scheme. The proceedings of the Geographical Section were also enlivened by a paper by Mr. H. H. Johnston, descriptive of a recent visit to some of Stanley's stations on the Congo river, and by a communication from Mr. Stanley himself, advocating the establishment of a British protectorate over the Congo.

Mr. Pengelly, who presided in the department of Anthropology, is so honourably identified with cave exploration in Devonshire that it

was only natural he should find his introductory discourse on this favourite topic. He has often told the story of Kent's Hole, but he always tells it afresh with vivacity and even humour. Probably the most interesting part of his address was that in which he repeated his confession of faith in glacial or even pre-glacial man—a belief which was forced upon him by induction from the discoveries in the nethermost deposits of Kent's Cavern, and which the march of discovery elsewhere has tended to strengthen rather than to weaken. In the deep-seated breccia of this famous cave there are certain palæolithic "nodule-tools" of the ursine period, supposed to have been shaped and used by the early men of Devon, who must have lived there before the arrival of the hyena, and therefore prior to the last continental period.

As the President of this year's meeting was one of our most illustrious mathematicians it was expected that his fellow workers would muster in great force, and probably for this reason the Mathematical and Physical Section was placed under the presidency, not of a physicist, but of a mathematician of great distinction, Prof. Henrici, of University College, London. His address related mainly to the position of the study of geometry in this country. Another blow has thus been aimed at the conservatism of our schools, and it is to be hoped that it will help towards getting geometrical teaching out of the Euclidian rut in which it has been so persistently confined.

The Section for Mechanical Science, like that for Mathematics, is apt to be a trifle too technical for most people; but on this occasion Mr. Brunlees, the eminent engineer who occupied the presidential chair, was wise enough to steer clear, as far as possible, of technical phraseology, and presented his hearers with an admirable address, in which he traced the growth of mechanical appliances for the construction and working of railways and docks. Mr. Brunlees even contrived to offer a compliment to the ladies by referring to the assistance which Mrs. Roebling had given to her husband during the recent construction of the Brooklyn suspension bridge—assistance which the president gallantly designated as "honourable to the individual woman, to the energetic nation to which she belongs, and to the better half of the human race."

In the Section of Economic Science and Statistics a very thoughtful address was pronounced by Mr. R. Inglis Palgrave, who took occasion to point out some of the directions in which he believed economists might labour with advantage, and the principles on which their labours should be conducted. In the course of his remarks he deplored the neglect in this country of the writings of foreign economists.

It was in the Statistical Section—as also in the Anthropological Department—that the most interesting of all this year's reports was read, namely, the final report of the Anthropometric Committee, which has been engaged for several years in collecting evidence as to the stature and other physical characteristics of the inhabitants of the British Isles. The valuable document which is the ultimate outcome of their labours has been drawn up by Sir Rawson Rawson, the eminent statistician, and by Mr. C. Roberts, a surgeon who has taken the deepest interest in anthropometric investigations.

It is impossible to refer at length to the multitude of papers communicated to the several sections, and it may seem unfair to single out one here and there for special remark. Papers on local topics are always acceptable at these meetings, and hence the interest attaching to such communications as those of Mr. De Rance on the geological features of the country round Southport, Mr. Morton on a railway section at Liverpool, Mr. C. Douglas Fox on the Mersey Railway, Dr. Barron on a human skull of great antiquity found near Southport, Mr. Hyde Clarke on the growth of Barrow-in-Furness and

on Morecambe Bay in 1836 and in 1883, Dr. Carrington on the annelids of Southport, Mr. J. Shone on Southport sewerage, and Mr. Norfolk on the development of Southport. A melancholy interest surrounded two papers on the earthquakes at Ischia, by Mr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis, a young English doctor settled at Naples, who has made the best of his opportunities by studying the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes. In view of the extraordinary departure from precedent in holding the next meeting in Canada, papers referring to the social condition of the Dominion were read by Mr. Moody and by Mr. Cornelius Walford. Principal Dawson, of Montreal, who will no doubt occupy a prominent position at next year's meeting, was present at Southport, and read a paper defending his views on the nature of Eozoon, which, notwithstanding the persistent attacks of the two professors at Galway, is still regarded as a veritable and venerable fossil. It was only last month that Dr. Dawson delivered the presidential address at Minneapolis to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The authorities of the British Association must be congratulated on the selection of their evening lecturers at this year's meeting; it would indeed have been difficult to find any three men who were better expositors of their respective subjects. Prof. R. S. Ball, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, discoursed eloquently on recent researches on the distance of the sun, and Prof. McKendrick, of Glasgow, lectured with equal ability on Galvani and animal electricity. The customary Saturday evening discourse to working men was entrusted to Sir F. Bramwell, who is well known as a most effective speaker. His discourse was on telephones—a subject which was also brought under the notice of the Mechanical Section in a very able communication by Mr. W. H. Preece, of the General Post Office. Several other interesting communications on the practical applications of electricity were read in the Mechanical Section, including papers on electric launches, by Mr. Reckenzaun and by Mr. J. Clark; on electric tramways, by Mr. Holroyd Smith; and on the electric railway at Portrush, by Mr. H. A. Trail.

In the perfection of the local arrangements, in the well-organized scheme of excursions, and in the hospitality of the residents, not less than in the magnitude of the gathering, the Southport meeting will be remembered as eminently successful. When the gathering broke up, many of the best friends of the Association regretted that the continuity of the meetings in this country would be interrupted for the first time during the fifty-three years of the life of the Association, and that no meeting would be held here till 1885, when the philosophers and their friends will assemble in the fair city of Aberdeen.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A MORE accurate determination of the orbit of the comet (b, 1883) which was first noticed at this appearance by Mr. Brooks on the 2nd inst. has been made by MM. Schulhof and Bossert, and proves that it is really, as surmised, a return of the comet of 1812. It was the only comet seen in that year, and the discovery that it was moving in an orbit with a period of somewhat more than seventy years resulted from the discussion of the observations (which extended from the 20th of July to the 27th of September) by the famous Encke. At that time Halley's comet was the only one known to have been certainly seen at more than one return; the next being the small comet of short period which is always called Encke's, owing to his discovery of its periodicity at its return in 1819, when (like the comet of 1812) it was first seen by Pons, who supposed it to be a new comet, though Encke's discovery was the means of proving that it had in fact been previously seen on three occasions, viz., in 1786, 1795, and 1805.

The comet of 1812, which has now established its claim to be a permanent member of the solar system, will pass its perihelion on the present occasion, according to the calculations of MM. Schulhof and Bossert, on the 26th of January next, so that its period is about seventy-one years and four months. The perihelion distance from the sun is 0.775 in terms of the earth's mean distance. We append the places for the next fortnight from their ephemeris, calculated for midnight at Berlin:

Date.	R.A.	N.P.D.
	h. m. s.	
Oct. 1	16 27 32	31 12
" 2	16 28 2	31 26
" 3	16 28 34	31 38
" 4	16 29 10	31 51
" 5	15 29 48	32 4
" 6	16 30 29	32 17
" 7	16 31 14	32 30
" 8	16 32 0	32 43
" 9	16 32 50	32 55
" 10	16 33 43	33 8
" 11	16 34 38	33 20
" 12	16 35 35	33 33
" 13	16 36 36	33 45

At the last of the above dates the comet's brightness will be about two and a half times as great as at the time of discovery; and owing to its position in the northern heavens it will probably continue to be visible with a good telescope, notwithstanding the increasing moonlight.

So far as we are aware, the comet discovered by Prof. Swift on the 11th inst., and observed by him again on the evening of the 13th, has not been seen by any other astronomer, so that its orbit has not yet been determined.

Dr. Gould has communicated to No. 2538 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a long series of observations of the great comet (b, 1882) made at Cordoba, where it was observed by Mr. Thome, assistant at the observatory there, until the 1st of June (when he described it as "an excessively faint whiteness")—a later date by twenty-six days than that at which it was seen at any other observatory, Mr. Maxwell Hall having made his last observation at Kempshot, Jamaica (as has been already mentioned in the *Athenæum*), on the 6th of May.

Some additional names of small planets hitherto anonymous have been announced. The last of all, No. 234, discovered by Prof. C. H. F. Peters on the 12th of August, is to be called Barbara; whilst Nos. 225, 229, and 231, discovered by Herr J. Palisa at Vienna on the 19th of April, the 22nd of August, and the 10th of September, 1882, respectively, have received the names Henrietta, Adelinda, and Vindobona.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

SIGNOR P. SACCONI, in a letter to the editor of *L'Esploratore*, describes a trip to the territory of the War Abeli Galla, the scene of M. Lucereau's murder, to the west of Harar. On July 8th the Italian explorer intended to leave Harar for the country of the Ogadim Somal, accompanied by nine servants and provided with an ample supply of merchandise.

Count Antonelli has returned from Shoa to Assab, bringing with him the collections and journals of the Marchese Antinori.

The *Mitteilungen* for September contains a linguistic map of Bohemia and a map of Corea, the last based upon European coast-surveys and on a map published in 1875 by the Japanese War Office. Dr. Emin Bey's interesting account of a journey through the Mudirie of the Rohl is brought to a conclusion. In the course of it he endeavoured to amend numerous abuses, and liberated several hundred slaves who had been bought or stolen in the Mombutbu country by the Egyptians dwelling in his district. These slaves were restored by him to their native countries, and not embodied in the army or otherwise disposed of, as is the practice at Khartum.

Herr Flegel has once more left Lagos for the Upper Binue, to continue there his important explorations.

Dr. Stecker is now on his way home to Europe.

His account of journeys through the Galla countries to the south of Shoa will be looked forward to with considerable interest. Crossing the Abai from Gojam, he travelled as far as the Didesa river in Guna, where he was taken prisoner as a spy by king Menelek, and conveyed to Finfini. He owed his liberation to the intercession of the Marchese Antinori, and subsequently visited Lake Zuway, and discovered a second lake, Mieti, forty miles further south, in Adia, a country inhabited by the predatory Arusu Gallas. This Adia is probably the "Adea" of Alvarez, which Jorge d'Abreu visited in the train of a large Abyssinian army, dispatched thither in succour of its Christian queen.

The crew of the Dutch steamer Varna has been landed at Vadsö by the Nordenskiöld, all well. The Varna is lost, but the Danish steamer Dymphna is safe in the Kara Sea, and will remain there for the present.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 5.—Mr. J. W. Dunning, President, in the chair.—Baron Osten-Sacken, of Heidelberg, was elected a Member.—Sir S. S. Saunders exhibited *Idarnella carica*, Hasselq., which had been lost sight of for more than a century, and other interesting fig.-insects.—Mr. F. Enock exhibited an hermaphrodite specimen of *Macropis labiata*, Panz.—Mr. J. Coverdale exhibited specimens of *Grapholitha cæcana*, Schläger, a tortrix new to Britain.—The Rev. H. S. Gorham read 'A Revision of the Genera and Species of Malacoderm Coleoptera of the Japanese Fauna: Part I., *Lycidae* and *Lampyridæ*'.

SCIENCE Gossip.

M. JOSEPH ANTOINE FERDINAND PLATEAU, Emeritus Professor at the University of Ghent, died on the 15th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. Plateau was remarkable for the extreme delicacy of his experiments, especially those on the superficial tension of liquids. Some years since the beautiful results obtained by him by relieving oily fluids from the influence of gravitation by floating them in liquids of their own specific gravity attracted great attention. Plateau's researches in physiological optics were of the most refined character. They cost him his eyesight; but, notwithstanding this melancholy deprivation, he never abandoned his inquiries, substituting for his own eyes the eyes of a qualified assistant.

PROF. VALENTINE BALL, M.A., F.R.S., formerly of the Indian Geological Survey, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, has been appointed by the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education Director of the Dublin Museum of Science and Art.

DR. L. J. BLAKE has been investigating the statements of Pouillet and others respecting the production of electricity by the evaporation of water. Sea-water, solutions of sulphate of copper and of chloride of sodium, were employed, and all the results went to show that electricity is not produced by evaporation, and that consequently we must seek for an explanation of the production of atmospheric electricity in some other way.

The subject for the Howard Medal of the Statistical Society is 'The Preservation of Health, as it is affected by Personal Habits, such as Cleanliness, Temperance,' &c. The essays must be sent in by the 30th of June, 1884.

THE Journal of the Franklin Institute for September contains a most useful paper on the principles involved in the action of the screw propeller, and the conditions of its maximum efficiency, by Mr. James N. Warrington.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for October will contain an article by Dr. Croll, F.R.S., 'On some Controversial Points in Geological Climatology,' being a reply to Prof. Newcomb, Mr. Hill, and others. It will be followed in

November by a paper on 'The Ice of Greenland and the Antarctic Regions not due to Elevation of the Land.'

SOME little time ago the Council of the Meteorological Society applied to the Treasury to defray the expense of establishing a post office on the top of Ben Nevis, with a telegraph wire between the observatory and Fort William. As the authorities have not seen their way to complying with this request, the Council of the Society have now resolved to rent a wire, to be laid down by the Post Office, which will be available for the public service as well as for the purposes of the observatory.

The proposal to hold an "International Forestry Exhibition" in Edinburgh during the summer and autumn of next year has been taken up with much earnestness in the North, and the sum of 3,500/- has already been obtained, without any direct appeal to the public at large, as a guarantee fund. Besides specimens of forest produce, implements used in forestry, fungi, rustic work, &c., there will be a collection of illustrations of trees, scenery, forest labour, and the like, along with books, maps, and reports bearing on forest history, surveys, and the geographical distribution of trees.

The 'Records of the Geological Survey of India,' Part III. Vol. XVI., have been received. This issue contains excellent papers by Col. C. A. McMahon, Mr. R. Lydekker, Mr. R. D. Oldham, and Mr. Tom De La Touche.

THE naturalists of Sweden are endeavouring to imitate those of England, France, and Germany, and are directing their hopes to the building of a new museum. The ground, we understand, has been already purchased, but the Diet, like other legislative bodies, is slow to find the necessary funds. The Museum of Natural History is already overcrowded, and contains so much magnificent material that a larger space is absolutely necessary.

THOSE who are interested in the study of the Echinodermata, and remember the pleasure and profit which they received from Prof. Lovén's 'Etudes sur les Echinoidées,' will be glad to learn that that venerable naturalist will shortly publish an essay on Pourtalesia. Like some other Swedish men of science, Prof. Lovén will give the world his results in the English language.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Tea to Six Daily.—Administration, £1.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

No. LXXV.—INCE BLUNDELL HALL, LIVERPOOL.

THE bust of Silenus (Michælis, No. 92; H. Blundell's Catalogue, No. 165), with the mouth open, and with the animated eyes expressing the act of singing with energy and spontaneity, is a capital example, worthy of the best period of Roman sculpture. It is crowned with ivy leaves and berries, and is one of the more attractive works here. It came from the Capponi Palace, and is very inadequately engraved in the Ince Blundell volume of prints. Among the more valuable sculptures here are the somewhat numerous fronts of sarcophagi, the crowning instance of which is a composition in alto-relief of gods, goddesses, allegorical female figures of the seasons, horses, and the chariot of Phœbus (M. 221, H. B. 523). This work has been engraved with unusual care, and the subject of the design is somewhat indefinitely called 'The Winds,' because four naked male figures, attending the chariot of the sun-god and holding his horses, are associated with those aerial powers. Three of them, however, are wingless, one bears a skin over one arm, and

three are bearded and carry clubs. One of these figures is in the centre of the very energetic design, and, aided by his companions, leads the great steeds of the car towards its master, who, with a mantle on his shoulders, sits on a rock at our left of the centre, while at his feet lies the smaller figure of a river-god (?) or Oceanus. The Seasons, as females, three of whom severally hold flowers, corn, or fruit, Winter being closely shrouded in a thick chiton and holding a bunch of reeds, stand at the shoulders of Phœbus, or, rather, they fill the remainder of the space behind him on that side. A fully draped female, sometimes called Isis, is erect at Apollo's left hand, and Tellus, matching the recumbent Oceanus, is on our extreme right. The front of the chariot is sculptured with a Victory and other figures. The scene is indicated to be the sun palace by means of Corinthian columns at the extremities of the design and a tapestry which is extended from one to the other to form a background to the composition. This elaborate sculpture was found at Tivoli, and placed, to serve as the front of a fountain, in the garden of the Villa d'Este, whence, in 1790, Mr. H. Blundell bought it. The water running over it deposited an incrustation so thick that only a single figure was distinguishable. This deposit being removed, the design attracted much attention, and the Pope, Pius VI., practically forbade its being taken from Rome. It was presented to his Holiness, and kept in his private apartments. Nevertheless this very sculpture was, with other examples, captured by the French, put on shipboard, and, so the 'Account' of Mr. Blundell states, captured and recaptured four times. Ultimately taken to Liverpool without finding a purchaser, this example was in May, 1800, sold by Christie in London to Mr. Blundell for 260 guineas, he having originally bought it at the Villa d'Este for less than ten pounds. Some of the figures have been cleverly but not irreproachably restored. The greater part of the work is, however, authentic, and, although its style is rather heavy, not coarse; the flesh is of a good type, the draperies are finely treated and well studied. The general design is bold, vigorous, animated, spontaneous, and effective. The horses are first-rate. The figure of Apollo is very graceful. The general treatment indicates a late and perhaps transitional period of Roman art. The ornate and somewhat laboured motive, types, and the crowded composition support this idea. The ample evidence the sculpture affords of unusually free use of the chisel indicates an inheritance of skill on the part of the carver. The marble is Greek.

A long frieze-like piece in alto-relief (M. 307), apparently the upper member of a sarcophagus front or the edge of a tank, represents with uncommon merit and spirit the return of a party of huntsmen laden with spoils of the chase, and accompanied by a cart with two wheels, drawn by bulls with ponderous yokes on their necks and a massive pole between them, thus embodying a motive Mr. Alma Tadema would appreciate better than any other modern artist. The vehicle passes under an arch, and the *cortège* moves to our right. The solid wooden wheels are distinctly bound by tires, and kept in their places by huge double-pointed linch-pins passed through the bulky axle-trees. In the cart are two bears, an ibex, and a boar, enclosed by nets and branches of foliage. The bulls are driven by two men. This group is preceded by two slaves bearing a huge net and forked poles or staves for setting out the net. In the net are several rabbits or hares, beside which a dog like a wolf gambols while he sniffs at the captives. Before this group goes a man leading a mule by a bridle; across the beast's saddle two hares are slung in a leash. The next figure is that of a stalwart man carrying on his shoulders a large ibex with wreathed horns, slung in bandages to a pole which rests on the shoulders of the bearer's companion. A similar design to this

appears in hunting scenes as delineated in sculptures from Kouyunjik, and now in the British Museum, which comprise lions instead of ibexes. At the head of the line of hunters we notice a youth and a bearded adult, who bear between them, and, as before, slung on a pole, an enormous bear, whose limbs are bound with straps. Besides these figures there are a gigantic stag, a hunter, an ibex, trees, and a bearded man sitting on a rock. This sculpture, which is a first-rate piece of Roman *genre*, came from the Bessborough Collection. We noticed near it the charming foot of a girl in fine white marble, beautifully carved about the heel and ankle, and in perfect preservation. It is of a somewhat luxurious period of sculpture, and a treasure of style in that order.

Another capital work is the statuette of a philosopher (M. 44) seated in a stone chair, the forelegs of which are carved with lions' feet and heads. The figure holds a scroll in the left hand while the right hand supports the head (a doubtful addition). The right leg is advanced. The attitude and expression are excellent, and with rare success suggest philosophic gravity and deep thought. The drapery, which covers little more than half the body, is well designed and well executed. Several modern portions are distinct. This was Mr. H. Blundell's first purchase of Jenkins. Bought in 1777, it is the nucleus of the collection before us. A bust of a bearded Bacchus crowned with ivy (M. 127) is in the hieratic style, or quasi-Egyptian mode of Hadrian's time. It was, says Dr. Michaelis, described by Guattani in 1788. It is, of course, a little hard and metallic in handling, but generally a work of considerable merit and worthy of study. A beautiful torso and right leg are restored as a young Apollo standing by a tripod, with his left wrist resting on the bowl. A broad belt with a wave pattern engraved on it is slung across the body. It is of excellent, rather early, not archaic Greek work, of a pure type and delicate workmanship.

Near to this figure is the life-size fragment, from the waist to the mid-thighs, of a Venus (M. 63, H. B. 545), to which we have already referred in terms of admiration. It is of fine Parian marble, and the surface is in nearly perfect condition. On the left thigh a rough place indicates that a support or vase has been broken away. The treatment reminds us of the school of Lysippus, with some characteristic luxury and exquisite finish of the surface, and it is quite worthy to be reckoned with the best instances of the period to which we refer it. Nothing could be more like fine nature than the modelling of the plump and voluptuous contours of this superb fragment, which was found near the Pantheon at Rome, and after passing into the hands of the notorious Baron Stosch—that dealer whom Walpole did not admire—belonged to the Earl of Bessborough, of whose collection it was the greatest treasure. The morbidezza of the lumbar region and of the muscles over the great trochanter proves this jewel to be far finer than the popular 'Venus de' Medici.' See Dallaway, 'Of Statuary,' p. 385.

In addition to the Roman bust portraits we have already mentioned as supplying data for studies of the physiognomy of the great race, the visitor to the Ince Blundell Gallery will not fail to notice numerous female heads, which command attention by their vivacity of expression and the diversity of their hair-dressing. Roman ladies attired their heads in many wonderful styles, and, as the satiric poets have affirmed, they freely used false tresses and artificial bandeaux. Certain ladies of high degree adopted fashions of their own, and these fashions were followed by the flatterers of the imperial Court. Hence each type of coiffure is readily ascribed to its most distinguished wearer, and the busts displaying it have been named after the patroness, although their features betray the error to the most casual observer. The high plaited cone

of Trajan's time appears in the so-called "Marcianna" (M. 91); the lunette of "Julia's" bust (M. 104) suits, as Dr. Michaelis states, of Vespaean; the anonymous portrait of a female (M. 118) has been engraved as "Iphigenia" (!), probably because it displays an extraordinary abundance of tresses; a "Juno" crowned with flowers may have been a portrait; while the "Socrates" (M. 137) and "Euripides" (M. 138) are equally questionable with the "Telemachus" in a knitted cap, and the various "Ciceros" here and elsewhere.

There is a pretty statue of Mercury (M. 28, H. B. 30) as a winged youth. He stands wearing the petasus, has a short robe over the left shoulder, and holds the caduceus. The proportions are rather thick, not to say heavy; the face, which may not belong to the body, has a lively and characteristic expression, not foreign to that of a young Hercules. Part of the right arm and the tortoise and the left hand with the caduceus are among the restored portions of this relic. Near it is a very pretty Venus's head of the Medicean type, with a soft, sweet, and amorous expression. The front, or crowning element, of a fine Roman sarcophagus next attracts our notice by means of its vigorously sculptured figures in high relief representing a procession (M. 244). It comprises three men carrying a net, depending festoon-wise between them, and preceded by hunting dogs, towards a second net, which is extended on stakes and encloses two large boars and two stags; the latter two look over the net at their captors, the former two seem to be of the most savage mood. The net-bearers are led by an older man, who signs to them to follow him, or expresses his pleasure at sight of the captured creatures. One of the men leads a fierce hound, who barks with all his might.

The next commendable sculpture is a group of a robust naked boy with a swan walking at his side (M. 45; Clarc, v. 875, 2232, B). The boy places a ribbon about the neck of the bird and seems to be teasing it, while turning to it with a laughing expression which is capitally rendered, and, like the actions of both figures, very spirited and pretty. Dr. Michaelis, prompted by the fact that the boy and the swan are formed of different marbles, and yet evidently antique, thought the group may have been restored in ancient times. The swan's head and neck are modern, and, we think, very inferior to the other portions of the work, which was bought from a temple in the Villa d'Este. Arranged near this group are many interesting fragments, busts, tablets, and other examples in alabaster, white marbles of different origins, porphyry, and bronze, besides sculptured fronts and covers of sarcophagi, shafts, and pillars of antique workmanship.

Fine-Art Gossip.

It is stated to be the wish of the Royal Academicians to make a special feature of their approaching Winter Exhibition of a large collection of the works of P. F. Poole. This highly poetical designer and able painter has not been adequately represented in Burlington House since his death.

A CORRESPONDENT remarks:—"Your readers will doubtless share your surprise that no steps have yet been taken to deal with the Leonardo MSS. in this country in the same manner that M. Ravaissé is treating those belonging to the Institut—that is, reproducing them by a photographic process. The South Kensington Museum has the services of able photographers at its command, for whom the task of taking negatives of the two Leonardo books in the Forster Library would be a matter of no difficulty. A practised photographer is almost constantly at work at the British Museum. That he has not yet been directed to take the Leonardo MSS. in hand argues insensibility to the importance of one of the chief treasures of the

collection on the part of its custodians or managers. Besides the Leonardo MSS. in the metropolitan museums, there is the fine collection at Windsor; specimens are at Lord Ashburnham's, and at Holkham. While so much is being done in reproducing early engravings and typography in facsimile, it is impossible that Da Vinci's works can remain long inedited. There are many clever amateurs skilled in the manipulation of photography who might, if this task was brought under their notice, be emulous of sharing in the honours of its accomplishment."

G. WRITES:—"I observed the other day in the workshop of a cabinet-maker some outside doors of carved oak, the carving of which, I was informed, had been executed by the ladies of the South Kensington School of Wood Carving. The ornament was in such high relief and so much under-cut that it would hold both rain and snow, and would, consequently, soon perish; whereas when the principles that should govern outdoor carving are understood, a door will last for many centuries—witness the casts of doors from Norwegian churches at the South Kensington Museum. The ornamentation in the case I have cited, while florid and pretentious in design, was entirely unimaginative. Work of this nature is calculated to retard the progress of an experiment which might be the means of diffusing sound art and furnish employment for women of cultivated taste."

By a slip of the pen, on p. 378, *ante*, we gave the height of the Tintoretto lately placed in the National Gallery as 4 ft. 8 in.; it should have been 6 ft. 8 in. The Turners in the Long Room, referred to on p. 377, col. 2, *ante*, were marked for removal, not, at the time of writing, removed. A fragment of fresco has been framed and hung on an easel in the room where the pictures by Margaritone, Cimabue, and Paolo Uccello are. It represents the faces of four females of a sisterhood. The central face, which is in profile, is expressive of reverence; below this another profile looks upwards; on each side of the former is a half full face; that on our left shows only an eye. The heads wear white broiderie and black hoods.

THE late M. J. Wilson, of Brussels, who bequeathed two pictures by Constable to the Louvre, has founded in the Belgian capital, near which his large industrial establishment had long flourished, an institution for the promotion of the arts of design, including a "musée communal." He has given to the city many noteworthy pictures, which have figured in recent public exhibitions. For the maintenance of the musée he bequeathed 300,000 fr.

AMONG the pictures included in the Exposition Nationale, now open in Paris, are M. Roche-grosse's "Andromaque"; M. Vibert's "Funerailles de M. Thiers"; "In Pace," and "Le Récit du Missionnaire"; M. Roll's "Grève des Mineurs"; "César s'Ennuie," by M. Motte, his "Les Oies du Capitole" and "Richelieu sur la Digue de la Rochelle"; M. Liebermann's "Maison de Retraite de Amsterdam"; "Une Chasse," by M. Melin, the admirable dog-painter; M. Moreau de Tours's "Une Extatique au XVIII^e Siècle"; the "Psyché," two portraits, and "Yvonne," by M. Jules Lefebvre; the "Musée du Nord" of M. Hébert; and noteworthy examples by MM. D. Maillart, Mouchot, Medag, De Nittis, J. P. Laurens, Lhermitte, P. Robinet, Protas, Sautai, Merson, Lematte, Dantan, E. Feyen, Rapin, Pelouse, Sége, Trayer, Meissonier, and Le Sénéchal de Kerdréoret. Sixteen thousand persons were admitted on the "varnishing day" of the Exposition.

M. LOUIS MERLET, sculptor and medal engraver, who was born in 1815, is dead. He was a pupil of Galle, David, and Pradier, as well as of the École des Beaux-Arts. He received several medals of honour, and executed some of the best dies lately produced in the French capital.

MUSIC

Musical Gossipy.

THE Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will be resumed on October 13th. At the first concert Mr. Oscar Beringer is to bring forward Dvorák's new piano-forte concerto for the first time in England. The prospectus of the twenty-eighth season, issued on Thursday, shows that the directors are desirous of maintaining the high character of the institution. In the list of promised novelties we find, in addition to the concerto named above, Raff's symphony 'Zur Herbatzeit,' and his Italian Suite; Berlioz's overture 'King Lear'; M. Godard's suite 'Scènes Poétiques'; Mr. Villiers' Stanford's Serenade in G ; Mr. Mackenzie's orchestral ballad 'La Belle Dame sans Merci'; the Ballet Music from Gluck's 'Orpheus'; and M. Saint-Saëns' 'Henry VIII.'; and items by Bach, Haydn, Liszt, Macfarren, Rubinstein, Stewart, Sullivan, and Cowen. On December 1st Berlioz's colossal 'Messe des Morts' will be repeated, in accordance with a generally expressed desire. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Manns will retain his position as conductor.

THE Saturday evening concerts at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Manns, have proved so successful that they are to be continued for the present. The programmes, without being wholly classical, are much higher in quality than those of ordinary promenade concerts. Last Saturday, for example, when the first of a series of "illuminated evening fêtes" was given, the programme included selections from Schubert's 'Rosamunde' music, Berlioz's 'Romeo et Juliette,' and Handel's Water Music, Mendelssohn's 'Ruy Blas' overture, and Wagner's 'Huldigung's March.' The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. F. Walker, contributed some glees and part songs.

THE prospectus of Mr. Willing's Choir states that four concerts will be given during the coming season, as follows:—December 11th, Sir G. A. Macfarren's 'King David'; January 15th, a miscellaneous programme, including Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night'; March 25th, 'Elijah'; April 22nd, a new cantata, entitled 'Perizabeh,' by Mr. Wilfrid Bendall.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Hamburg to hold in 1885 a grand festival on the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of Handel.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN is about to pay a long visit to Germany. He will pass some time in Hamburg, where his 'Maccabæus' is to be given at the end of next month. In the same city he will also superintend the rehearsals of his new opera 'Sulamith,' which is to be produced in November.

AT the Vienna Opera it is contemplated to give in the course of next season a series of representations of the whole of Wagner's works, with the exception, of course, of 'Parsifal,' the right of performance of which is reserved for Bayreuth. The series is to extend over about three weeks, in order to give the artists sufficient rest between the different works. Herr Winkelmann, for instance, will have to sustain the arduous parts of Rienzi, Tanhäuser, Walter von Stolzing ('Die Meistersinger'), Tristan, Siegmund, and Siegfried.

IN his new opera 'Manon Lescaut,' now in preparation at the Opéra Comique, Paris, M. Massenet is trying an innovation in the combination of melodrama with opera properly so called. There will be spoken dialogue, but it will be accompanied by the orchestra throughout. The result of the experiment will be awaited with interest.

THE young French composer M. Salvayre is about to write an opera, the libretto of which will be founded on Goethe's 'Egmont' by MM. Wolff and Millaud. The well-known tragedy of

Goethe has never yet been turned into an opera; probably Beethoven's magnificent incidental music has frightened away other composers from the subject.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossipy.

UNBROKEN success attends Mr. Irving's progress through the country, and his appearance in Liverpool has elicited the same demonstrations as have elsewhere attended his performance.

'MY SWEETHEART,' given on Saturday afternoon last at the Gaiety, proves to be an exceptionally poor specimen of an American miscellany entertainment. Miss Minnie Palmer, who plays the heroine, mars by vulgarity of speech and gesture a performance that discloses genuine capacity. Why a well-built and fairly mature actress should choose to appear in a costume contrived for the sole purpose of showing gaudy stockings is not easy of comprehension. If Miss Palmer will base her claims upon her capacity a fairly favourable verdict may be expected. Her extravagantly juvenile airs and her preposterous costumes take from her performance all right to rank as art. Mr. Charles Arnold showed himself an agreeable singer and actor; Mr. Philip Ben Green was droll in a character derived in part from Lord Dundreary; and Mr. T. J. Hawkins caused much diversion in a character the significance of which, in this country at least, is sufficiently perplexing.

A THREE-ACT comedy entitled 'Ye Legende; or, the Four Phantoms,' by Mr. H. P. Grattan, produced at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday last, does not rise above the level of amateur effort. Some ingenuity of idea is shown in the situations in the third act, but the piece as a whole is tedious. Mr. Hudspeth as a butler disclosed comic potentialities. With the comedy a version, by Mr. George Roy, of 'Jean Marie,' a piece of M. Theurrel closely associated with the fame of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, was also given.

'MANKIND' has been revived at the Surrey Theatre, with Mr. George Conquest in his original character of Daniel Groodge.

A BOLD step is taken by the Princess's management in passing from melodrama to the poetical drama. The scene of the new play by Mr. Wills and Mr. Herman, which is to succeed 'The Silver King,' is, however, said to be Byzantine, and the period the early Christian era.

THE appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt at the Porte Saint Martin in 'Frou-Frou' has been a distinct success. The Sartorys of M. Marais and the Bryard of M. Lafontaine were received, however, with moderate favour.

THE 'Eugénie' of Beaumarchais, a piece which seldom sees the light, has been revived at the Odéon. The realistic effect—anticipating by a hundred years the *école réalisté*—by which Beaumarchais brought on the stage, in an advanced state of pregnancy, a girl deceived by a false marriage, is now omitted in representation.

'KÉRABAN LE TÉTU,' by M. Jules Verne, with which the Gaité reopens, is noticeable only as a spectacle.

THE death is reported from Paris of M. Désiré Comte, son of the philosopher, who was the founder, and for fifty years the director, of the Bouffes-Parisiens.

SIGNOR SALVINI, who is about to retire from the stage, will commence on November 4th a farewell tour through Italy.

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